

FBI

DAILY REPORT

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
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GENERAL

PRC NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATION REPORTS CONTINUE

Foreign Leaders' Greetings

OW051650Y Peking NCNA in English 1630 GMT 5 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Oct (HSINHUA)--Heads of state or government of a number of countries have sent messages greeting the 29th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

They are: Algerian President Houari Boumediene; Gabonese President El-Hadj Omar Bongo; Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana; Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo; Brazilian President Ernesto Geisel; Italian President Alessandro Pertini; Emir of the State of Bahrain 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah; Prime Minister of Sao Tome and Principe Miguel Anjos da Cunha Trovada; Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley; and Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser.

President of the Zimbabwe African National Union R. Mugabe has also sent a congratulatory message.

PRC Envoys' Receptions

OW302130Y Peking NCNA in English 2110 GMT 30 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Sep (HSINHUA)--Chinese ambassadors or charges d'affaires in Belgium, Switzerland, France, West Germany, Britain, Austria, Italy, Spain, Greece, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Canada, Fiji, Australia and New Zealand gave receptions in celebration of the 29th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China on September 28 or 29.

Present at the receptions were: Fernand Lefebvre, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Belgium; Jean Francois-Poncet, secretary general of the Presidency of the Republic of France; Maurice Schumann, vice-president of the Senate of France; Gerhard Schroeder, chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee of the Bundestag; Manfred Woerner, chairman of the Defense Committee of the Bundestag; Lord Peart, lord privy seal and leader of the House of Lords of Britain; Otto Probst, third president of the National Council of Austria; Otto Roesch, minister of defence of Austria; Walter Lindner secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist League of Austria; Tullia R. Caretoni Romagnoli, vice-president of the Senate of Italy; Papaspirou, president of the Parliament of Greece; Lt. Gen. K.H.L. Jung, supreme commander of the Swedish armed forces; Sven Stray, vice-president of the parliament of Norway; Benito Scocozza, chairman of the Communist Workers' Party of Denmark; Sir Munro, president of the Senate of Fiji; and J.K. Anthony, deputy prime minister of Australia; the Hon. B. Talboys, acting prime minister, minister of foreign affairs and minister of overseas trade of New Zealand.

The Liaison Office of the People's Republic of China to the United States also gave a reception on September 29.

Overseas Chinese Celebrations

OW051654Y Peking NCNA in English 1641 GMT 5 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Oct (HSINHUA)--More than 900 Chinese residents from all walks of life in the eastern region of the United States and Chinese Americans held a meeting on October 1 in warm celebration of the 29th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, according to a New York report.

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Jen Chi-lung, leading member of one of the Overseas Chinese groups, presided over the meeting. Professor Lin Chia-chao, an American physicist who had recently visited China, gave an account of the new development of China's science and technology.

Several full-length documentaries including "Chairman Mao's Residence in Chungnanhai" and "Meiyuan Hsintsun" (a documentary on Premier Chou En-lai's life and work in his residence in Nanking, 1946) were shown at the meeting. Some items of Chinese songs and dances were performed by local amateur arts groups. An exhibition of scores of pictures on China's new industrial achievements were on display outside the meeting hall.

In the last few days, Chinese residents in Chicago, San Francisco and other U.S. cities also held meetings to celebrate the Chinese National Day.

A report from Tokyo says that the Sapporo Association of Chinese Residents of Japan held a cocktail party in Sapporo on October 2 to warmly celebrate the Chinese National Day and the signing of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty. Over 100 Japanese friends were present at the party on invitation. Chairman Chu Hsueh-li of the association said in a speech, "We, patriotic Chinese residents in Japan, will hold high the banner of patriotic unity and make new contributions to the liberation of Taiwan and the unification of our motherland, and to the great cause of friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples from generation to generation."

COOPERATION PACT SIGNED WITH WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

OWO51644Y Peking NCNA in English 1629 GMT 5 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Oct (HSINHUA)--A memorandum on technical cooperation in health service between the Ministry of Public Health of the People's Republic of China and the World Health Organization was signed here today.

Chiang I-chen, Chinese minister of public health, and Dr. H. Mahler, director-general of the World Health Organization, signed the memorandum on behalf of the Chinese Public Health Ministry and the World Health Organization, respectively.

Chiang I-chen said that the signing of this memorandum opened a broad vista for the friendly cooperation between China and the WHO, and signified that the friendly cooperation had entered a new phase. Dr. Mahler pointed out that it demonstrated the mutual trust between China and the WHO. "The memorandum announces that we will take measures to enhance this cooperation which will benefit the interests of the Chinese people and those of the people the world over as well," he said.

Present at the signing ceremony were:

Chien Hsin-chung, Chinese vice-minister of public health, and leading members of departments concerned, Dr. F.J. Flache, assistant director-general, of the WHO and Mr. S. Anderson, assistant administrator of the United Nations Development Programme.

Later, Minister Chiang I-chen gave a dinner in honour of Dr. Mahler and his party.

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PRC INCREASES SHIPPING ROUTES, EXPANDS SHIPPING FLEET

OWO51415Y Peking NCNA in English 1302 GMT 5 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Oct (HSINHUA)--In the last two years, China has opened sea routes to Guyana, the Cape Verde Islands, Guatemala, Cyprus, Togo, Sao Tome and Principe, Brazil and Ecuador. The number of foreign ports of call for China's ships has increased from 13 in five countries in Southeast Asia in 1961, when the shipping fleet was started, to today's four hundred and two in 98 countries and regions covering three oceans and the five continents.

China's fleet comprises general cargo carriers, container ships, oil tankers and passenger ships. The total number of vessels and tonnage have increased by more than one-third in the last two years.

Some ships have been built in China and others have been imported. China's former reliance mainly on chartering foreign ships no longer exists.

China is planning to build within three years a series of deep water berths including berths for the ten thousand ton class. Existing shipyards are to be enlarged and modernized to increase ship-building. There is to be further construction over the next eight years at the key ports.

ARAB, AFRICAN STATES CONDEMN BIG POWERS IN UN SPEECHES

OWO51430Y Peking NCNA in English 1246 GMT 5 Oct 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, 4 Oct (HSINHUA)--The big powers' intensified rivalry for spheres of influence in Africa and other parts of the world and their interference in the internal affairs of other countries were denounced by representatives of a number of Arab and African countries during the general debate of the current session of the UN General Assembly in the past few days.

'Abdallah 'abd al-Majid al-Asnaj, minister for foreign affairs of the Yemen Arab Republic said: "The attempts to acquire spheres of influence which we are witnessing today in the Continent of Africa and in the southern accesses to the Red Sea raise the most profound concern of the Yemen Arab Republic."

He pointed out that Yemen was aware of the outstanding differences among the African states, "yet we consider foreign intervention in any form or magnitude to be the constant and major factor underlying the political problems and the military confrontation which befell the Horn of Africa early this year. The Government of the Yemen Arab Republic has emphasized its desire to disengage the region from the conflict of the major powers, and has taken the initiative in offering its good offices for resolving the differences which exist among the states of the region. The Government of the Yemen Arab Republic has also followed a policy of restraint in the face of repeated provocations and plotting, including the stationing of foreign troops for aggressive purposes. The latest of these provocation acts was the tragic assassination of the late President Ahmed Husayn al-Ghashmi. In exercising such restraint, Yemen has been aware of the foreign designs and dangers which might ensue from any further deterioration in this strategically important region."

Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, minister of foreign affairs of Bahrain, said that world tension was on the increase. As a result of the rivalry between the two great powers, he noted, armed conflicts were extended to developing states. "The clearest examples were events that had taken place in Africa and the Horn of Africa this year," he said, adding that "such conflicts had led to foreign and political intervention in the internal affairs of African states."

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Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabar al-Sabah, deputy prime minister and minister for foreign affairs of Kuwait, also voiced "opposition to the policy of seeking spheres of influence by the superpowers in the developing countries."

Aloys Nsekaliye, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of Rwanda, said that "our continent must no longer be a breeding ground for power struggles encouraged by thinly-disguised neo-colonialism" and "we must always settle our conflicts by peaceful means and without foreign interference, whose only aim is to incite Africans to blind self-destruction to serve the interests of hegemonistic forces."

Benjamin Mkapa, minister of foreign affairs of Tanzania, expressed his country's overriding concern over the total liberation of the African Continent and anxiety over the deteriorating situation in southern Africa. He reiterated the two prerequisites for the settlement of the Zimbabwe problem: First, Smith must go and secondly, his power structure, and especially his army of oppression, has to be dismantled and a new army of an independent Zimbabwe built with the freedom of the Patriotic Front as its base. He also condemned the stubbornness of the South African racist regime in negotiations for a settlement in Namibia.

Rui Baltazar dos Santos Alves, minister of finance of Mozambique, also spoke at the session condemning the racist minority regimes in southern Africa.

Pakistani Adviser on Foreign Affairs Agha Shahi pointed out that the world had become a more troubled place. The arms race continued unabated and new areas of global tension had emerged as a result of exacerbation of relations between the two leading military powers. He called for the establishment of nuclear weapon free zones in South Asia to promote the security of the regional states.

UNITED STATES

TENG YING-CHAO, KANG KO-CHING MEET WITH U.S. TV FILM CREW

OW060139Y Peking NCNA in English 0123 GMT 6 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Oct (HSINHUA)--Teng Ying-chao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Kang Ko-ching, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, this morning met Miss Nym Wales, author of "Inside Red China" and an old friend of the Chinese people, together with three American film workers.

Teng Ying-chao and Kang Ko-ching warmly shook hands with and embraced Nym Wales, whom they last saw in 1972 when she visited China again.

Vice-Chairman Teng Ying-chao said to her: "You have been working to increase the friendship between the American and Chinese peoples since the thirties. We are very much moved by your spirit and greatly appreciate it." Miss Wales then introduced the three young Americans present as Timothy Considine, Eric Saarinen and Nelson Stoll, adding that their team was shooting television films on China. She said that her party was given warm hospitality in various parts of China they visited and that her impressions of China this time were very different from those in 1972.

After the meeting, Vice-Chairman Kang Ko-ching hosted a luncheon in their honour.

Wang Ping-nan, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, was present at the meeting and the luncheon.

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VISITING AMERICAN ADDRESSES PEKING MEETING ON AGRICULTURE

OWO41343Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1217 GMT 30 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 30 Sep--Hinton, a friend from the United States who is visiting China, made a report on agricultural modernization and mechanization in Peking on 29 September. He introduced his own experience in agricultural production and presented many precious ideas on speeding up the development of China's agriculture and realizing agricultural modernization and mechanization.

Mr Hinton is an old friend of the Chinese people. At the invitation of the Chinese Agronomy Society and the Chinese Farm Machinery Society, he made a report before leading cadres, experts and technical personnel on the agricultural front, totaling more than 2,500 people.

Mr Hinton suggested that we change our way of guiding agricultural production by allowing the peasants, who directly participate in agricultural production, to decide what and how they plant, instead of issuing administrative decrees. He suggested that all leading cadres and technical personnel in charge of the manufacture of farm machinery learn how to operate tractors so they can help improve farm machinery.

Hinton made lengthy tours of China last year and this year. He visited Pietahuang, a sparsely populated vast area, and Suchou Prefecture, Kiangsu, a small but densely populated area. He also visited mountainous regions and plains, peoples communes and state farms. He highly praised the results achieved by the Chinese people since liberation.

U.S. PAPER ON PHAM VAN DONG'S SOUTHEAST ASIAN TRIP

OWO41322Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1505 GMT 1 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Oct--The U.S. newspaper Baltimore SUN recently published an article that said the Vietnamese premier's recent visit to several Southeast Asian countries has aroused their suspicion. The article said these countries believe Vietnam is following the Soviet example and is attempting to warm its way into ASEAN.

The article was published on 26 September under the headline "Vietnam's Diplomatic Efforts Are Not Successful." It said that Pham Van Dong's recent visit to Thailand, the Philippines and Indonesia has "aroused suspicion toward Vietnam" among the Southeast Asian countries and that this has been "caused by their new fear that Vietnam has become a Soviet satellite and that by making itself China's enemy, Vietnam will bring the fierce Sino-Soviet dispute into the region."

The article pointed out: "Some observers openly doubt Vietnam's sincerity and the motives behind Pham Van Dong's visit."

Commenting on the latest Vietnamese diplomatic moves, the article said that Hanoi's recognition of ASEAN is merely following the Soviet example of improving relations with Southeast Asia.

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The article continued: "In view of its current war with Cambodia and its relations with China reaching the lowest point," "it is only natural that Pham Van Dong's visit will arouse everyone's suspicion."

Quoting a number of Southeast Asian diplomatic officials, the paper added that following Pham Van Dong's visit "there are still differences between Vietnam and the three ASEAN countries and considerable distance between Vietnam and its neighbors."

NORTH ASIA

PRC MINISTRY SEEKS SUGAR TECHNOLOGY FROM JAPAN

OW051055Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0945 GMT 5 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 5 Oct (KYODO)--The Chinese Ministry of Commerce has proposed to exchange sugar technology with Japan, according to informed sources. These sources said the Chinese proposal came when a mission from the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade (President Yoshimiro Inayama) recently proposed overall technological exchanges on foodstuffs with China.

The Chinese Ministry of Commerce replied, the sources said, that China wishes to swap technology relating to sugar, in addition to vegetables and tobacco, with Japan.

A Chinese mission is expected to visit Japan early next February for talks on technological exchanges, the sources said.

The sources said China is apparently seeking technological cooperation from Japan in expanding beet cultivation and beet sugar production and lowering beet cultivation and beet sugar production costs.

It was reported that China produced 1.2 million tons of beet sugar and 2.8 million tons of cane sugar in 1976, and imported 600,000 tons of sugar in the year chiefly from Australia, Thailand and Cuba. China's sugar consumption in the year was reported as about 4.6 million tons.

PRC EDUCATION DELEGATION CALLS ON JAPANESE MINISTER

OW050826Y Peking NCNA in English 0718 GMT 5 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 5 Oct (HSINHUA)--Yung Wen-tao, leader of the Chinese educational delegation, and Chang Yen, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission and advisor to the delegation, as well as all other members of the delegation paid a call on Shigetami Sunada, education minister of Japan, here yesterday.

The two sides had a friendly conversation. They both maintained that it is a matter of great importance to promote cultural, academic and educational exchanges between the two countries after the conclusion of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty.

Shigetami Sunada expressed the hope that efforts will be made to increase these exchanges. He also put forward schemes for an exchange of students and academic intercourse.

The Chinese delegation arrived here on October 3 at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan.

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DPRK PAPER DENOUNCES ROK FOR IMPORTING WEAPONS

OW060132Y Peking NCNA in English 1554 GMT 5 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Oct (HSINHUA)--The Korean paper NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today denounced the Pak Chong-hui clique for intensifying war preparations and aggravating tension in Korea by the introduction of large quantities of weapons and military equipment to South Korea.

The commentary says that according to a recent announcement of the U.S. Defence Department, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique has shipped from the U.S. various types of weapons and military equipment including missiles, spare parts for fighters, mortars and radars worth hundreds of millions of U.S. dollars in the period from October 1 last year to September 21 this year.

The commentary says: Such arms reinforcement by the puppets is a wanton violation of the July 4 North-South joint statement and an insolent challenge to our people, the Asian people and the world peace-loving people who want peace in Korea and her reunification. It contravenes the provision of the Korean armistice agreement prohibiting shipment of arms and military equipment from outside Korea. It says: As long as South Korea remains under the U.S. imperialists' occupation and traitor Pak Chong-hui stays, the danger of permanent split and war will not be dispelled in Korea.

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

CONTAINER SHIPPING SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA INITIATED

OW030911Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 2 Oct 78 OW

[Text] China has launched a container shipping service to Australia. The first container ship, the (Ping Chiang Ching), is already on its way from Shanghai and is due in Sydney at the end of next week. Another ship is due next month.

The service was arranged between the Chinese shipping line, the China Ocean Shipping Company, and the Australian-based shipping company Patrick Agencies after talks in Peking in April.

The spokesman for Patrick Agencies, Mr John (Hillcrest), said the service was expected to run monthly between Chinese ports and Sydney and Melbourne. Ships would bring textiles and rattan furniture from China and return home with wool, industrial products and minerals.

Mr (Hillcrest) said he believed the service was only the second of its kind operating out of China. There are already container ships running from China to Japan.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER LI ARRIVES IN NEW ZEALAND.

OW051449Y Peking NCNA in English 1424 GMT 5 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Auckland, New Zealand, 5 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang and his party arrived here today for a friendly visit to New Zealand at the invitation of the New Zealand Government.

Li Chiang said in a written statement to the press at the airport: "The main purpose of this mission is to promote the understanding and friendship between our two governments and people, to exchange views with the New Zealand Government on the development of our two-way trade, to get acquainted with and learn from the New Zealand people about their accomplishments in developing the national economy and to explore possibilities for further economic and trade cooperation between our two countries.

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The Chinese guests were met at the airport by G. F. Gair, New Zealand minister of energy; J. F. Ewen, president of the New Zealand-China Friendship Society; and representatives of Chinese residents in New Zealand.

Chinese Ambassador to New Zealand Pei Tsien-chang was also present at the airport.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER'S SOOCHOW VISIT

OW060925Y Peking NCNA in English 0849 GMT 6 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Soochow, 6 Oct (HSINHUA)--Julius Chan, deputy prime minister and minister for primary industry of Papua New Guinea, Mrs. Stella Chan and his party left here for Shanghai by special plane this morning. They were seen off at the airport by Soochow City Revolutionary Committee Chairman Chia Shih-chen.

Arriving here from Peking on October 4, the distinguished Papua New Guinean guests visited two rural people's communes around the city and the Soochow Embroidery Institute. They also took time out to tour scenic spots and places of historical interest. The Soochow City Revolutionary Committee gave a banquet in honour of the visitors.

SOUTH ASIA

PAKISTAN PRESIDENT PRAISES PRC'S ROAD BUILDING ASSISTANCE

OW060903Y Peking NCNA in English 0743 GMT 6 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Islamabad, 5 Oct (HSINHUA)--Pakistan President Ziaul Haq today described the Karakoram Highway as a "shining example" of Pakistan-China friendship, confident that the highway would further strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two countries, APP reported today.

President Ziaul Haq made the remarks in his address to the road-builders from China at Passu during his three-day visit to the northern areas of the country.

During his visit ending today, the president had visited Gilgit, Hunza and Nagar. He visited and laid a wreath at the memorial park at Danyor near Gilgit built in memory of the Chinese road-builders who died during the construction of the Karakoram Highway. Crowds of the local people assembled there to greet the president. Addressing the people in Nagar briefly, the president assured them of his government's keen interest in the development of the northern areas.

Accompanying the president in his visit were: federal ministers of the country and diplomatic envoys accredited to Pakistan including Chinese Ambassador Lu Wei-chai.

PLA DEPUTY CHIEF HOSTS FORMER PAKISTANI DEFENSE MINISTER

OW060139Y Peking NCNA in English 1606 GMT 6 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Oct (HSINHUA)--Wang Shang-jung, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, this evening gave a dinner in honour of Pakistan friends Vice Admiral Afzal Rahman Khan, former minister of defence, and his wife. They had a cordial and friendly conversation.

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Present on both occasions were M.A.K. Queeshi, naval attache of the Pakistan Embassy in China, and his wife.

EUROPE

FOREIGN MINISTER HUANG HUA LEAVES UN SESSION FOR ROME

OW051619Y Peking NCNA in English 1612 GMT 5 Oct 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, 5 Oct (HSINHUA)--Foreign Minister Huang Hua, chairman of the Chinese delegation to the 33rd session of the United Nations General Assembly, left New York for Rome early this morning to pay an official visit to Italy at the invitation of the Italian Government. Foreign Minister Huang Hua was here to attend the 33rd session of the UN General Assembly. He addressed the plenary meeting of the UN General Assembly at the general debate on September 28 and made contacts with foreign ministers of a number of countries in the past ten days.

Rome Arrival Statement

OW060752Y Peking NCNA in English 0727 GMT 6 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Rome, 5 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua arrived here today for an official visit to Italy at the invitation of Italian Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani. He was greeted at the airport by Foreign Minister Forlani.

Speaking to pressmen at the airport, Huang Hua said: The friendly relations between China and Italy has developed rapidly in the past few years. "During our stay here, we hope to exchange views on international problems of common concern and on further development of the relations between our two countries. An agreement on cultural cooperation and an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries will soon be concluded. All this symbolizes a new magnificent page in the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries and peoples", he said.

Huang Hua is accompanied on the visit by Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs Sung Chih-kuang.

FANG I, FRG MINISTER HAUFF MAKE SPEECHES IN BONN

OW060247Y Peking NCNA in English 0222 GMT 6 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Bonn, 5 Oct (HSINHUA)--West German Minister Volker Hauff and Chinese Vice-Premier Fang I in their speeches today expressed the hope for rapid enhancement of the friendship and cooperation between the Federal Republic of Germany and China.

Their speeches were made at a luncheon given by the West German minister of research and technology in honour of the Chinese vice-premier and his party, who arrived here yesterday for a ten-day visit.

West Germany, as a material lacking but highly developed country, Hauff said in his speech, wishes to have equal-partnership cooperation with other countries. He was glad of a government agreement on scientific cooperation to be signed between West Germany and China. This agreement should become the basis for continued expansion of scientific cooperation between West Germany and China, he said.

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In conclusion, Hauff promised that West Germany would do all she can to support China in fulfilling its great objectives in science and technology.

In his speech, Fang I said that the German nation is a great nation. The Chinese people admire the German people who are industrious, wise and imbued with the spirit of creation.

Fang I pointed out that talks on further strengthening the scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries have started. "We note with satisfaction that both sides have the common aspirations to enhance friendship and develop cooperation," he added.

Fang I said: "Since the establishment of diplomatic relations six years ago, our two countries have rapidly developed their relations of friendship and cooperation. The Chinese people have always supported the German people in their just aspiration to reunify their nation, and supported various West European countries in their efforts to unite with each other and become strong. We heartily expect to see that the relations of friendly cooperation between China and Western Europe would be further developed."

The luncheon proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Attending the luncheon on the FRG side were Peter Hermes, secretary of state of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Hans-Hilger Haunschild, secretary of state of the Ministry of Research and Technology; Detlef Rohwedder, secretary of state of the Ministry of Economics; Erwin Wickert, ambassador to China, and personages of various circles.

All members of the Chinese vice-premier's party were present.

Chinese Charge d'Affaires a.i. Chi Huai-yuan and diplomatic officials of the Chinese Embassy here were also present.

In the talks between Hauff and Fang I on the same day, views were exchanged on the further development of relations in science and technology between the two countries. Later, Hauff saw all members of Fang I's party, and had a friendly conversation with them.

FANG I HAS FRIENDLY, FRANK TALKS WITH HELMUT SCHMIDT

OW052315Y Peking NCNA in English 2235 GMT 5 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Bonn, 5 Oct (HSINHUA)--Helmut Schmidt, federal chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), met with the visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Fang I here today. They had a friendly and frank conversation.

Vice-Premier conveyed to Chancellor Schmidt greetings from Premier Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee Yeh Chien-ying and Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. Chancellor Schmidt expressed thanks for the greetings and asked Vice-Premier Fang I to convey his best wishes to the Chinese leaders. They exchanged views of international questions of common interest and on bilateral relations. Chancellor Schmidt expressed the hope that the relations between the two countries would further develop.

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He said that he watched with favourable sentiments the great efforts you were making in your country, and saw satisfactorily that China was playing an ever greater role in the world arena. The Government of FRG would do its best to develop the exchange in all fields including culture, economy, science and technology between the two countries and two peoples, he said.

Present on the occasion on the Chinese side were Yen Chi-tzu, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; Chao Tung-wan, vice-minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission; and Chi Huai-yuan, charge d'affaires an interim of the Chinese Embassy here.

Present on the FRG side were Volker Hauff, minister of research and technology; Guenther Van Well, permanent secretary of State of the Foreign Ministry; and Erwin Wickert, FRG ambassador to China.

Vice-Premier Fang I held talks with Juergen Schmude, FRG minister for education and science, this evening.

WEST GERMAN REPORTAGE ON FANG I OFFICIAL VISIT

For FRG reportage on the 11-day official visit to the FRG by Vice Premier Fang I, which began on 4 October, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 4 October Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FRG-PRC TV COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED IN PEKING

LD061118Y Hamburg DPA in German 0954 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Peking--Second German Television (ZDF) signed a cooperation agreement with Chinese television today. It was signed on behalf of the ZDF by Director Karl Gunther Von Hase, who is currently visiting China.

The agreement, which comes into force with immediate effect, is designed to give a permanent basis to the already existing cooperation. ZDF is the second Western organization, after French television, with which Chinese television has signed such an agreement.

The agreement provides for an exchange of experts and television programs and for mutual aid in the production of television programs. ZDF expects the agreement to lead to an increase in its reports from the PRC.

PRC OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON TIES WITH EUROPEAN CPS

LD041547Y Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Oct 78 p 8 LD

[Alain Jacob report: "Peking Seems To Be Softening Its Attitude Toward Western Communist Parties"]

[Text] Peking--Signs of a softening of the CCP's attitude toward West European Communist parties were given on Sunday, 1 October by Vice Foreign Minister Yu Chan. The latter was receiving a delegation from the French provincial press, to whom he admitted that various Western Communist parties "demonstrate a certain independence in relations to Moscow" and are particularly opposed to the CPSU's "hegemonist practices" in interparty relations. Yu Chan sees this as "a favorable state of affairs."

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The Chinese vice minister recalled that the Chinese and West European Communist parties are divided by disagreements of an ideological nature, particularly with regard to the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is therefore "very difficult," he said, "to establish relations with these parties, but we continue to take care not to respond to their attacks."

Questioned about the fact that a PCF member, Mr Dumont, chief editor of L'ECHO DU CENTRE-LA MARSEILLAISE, has been allowed to take part in this trip to China, Yu Chan replied: "For the time being we cannot talk of normalizing relations with these parties (French, Italian and Spanish- LE MONDE editor's note). But if they come in their journalist's capacity, PCF journalists will be welcome. We are following closely the evolution of the situation in France and we believe that the French people are following the Chinese situation attentively too. If some French people want to do something positive in this respect, we cannot object."

Asked about the circumstances in which relations were normalized between the CCP and the Yugoslav League of Communists, Yu Chan admitted that ideological differences still exist but he stressed that "common points are the main factor." He thought it necessary to add that disagreements between Chinese and West European communists could not stem from their different attitudes in the past toward the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

At least as far as the welcome extended in China to French journalists is concerned, the vice minister's remarks reveal an unquestionable change in the CCP's attitude. Last January L'HUMANITE's special envoy was not allowed to accompany Mr Barre to China. According to the best sources, the Romanians and the Yugoslavs explicitly raised the problem of relations between the CCP and West European Communist parties during Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's trip to Bucharest and Belgrade. Both commented that in their view a normalization of these relations would be to everyone's advantage and that it would appear as a logical extension of the present Chinese domestic and foreign policies.

VICE PREMIER KANG SHIH-EN MEETS UK RAILWAYS DELEGATION

OW061010Y Peking NCNA in English 0909 GMT 6 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking 6 Oct (HSINHUA) --Vice-Premier Kang Shih-en said to a British railways mission today that China should learn from their country's experience in transforming old railways and building new ones.

Ian Campbell, leader of the mission and chief executive of the British railways, replied that Britain too was faced with the problem of modernizing its old railways so as to meet the needs of the present time. His mission was glad to cooperate with the Chinese side, he added.

The British railways mission has come to China for a visit and for technical exchanges.

During the conversation, the vice-premier said to the visitors that the main task of China's programme for modernizing the railways were how to speed up the tempo of development and transform the existing railways so as to meet the needs of the present economic construction. He went on to say: "Our policy is self-reliance and at the same time we carry out technical exchange and cooperation with friendly countries in the light of concrete conditions. We are absolutely not for a closed-door policy."

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The leader of the visiting mission told the Chinese vice-premier the specific areas of cooperation they would explore with their Chinese colleagues.

Present on the occasion was British Charge d'Affaires a.i., E.T. Davies. Also present were Minister of Railways Tuan Chun-i and Vice-Minister Wang Hsiao-pin.

VISITING PRC SHIPPING DELEGATION SIGNS ACCORD WITH ITALY

OW0508, " Peking NCNA in English 0743 GMT 5 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Rome, 4 Oct (HSINHUA)--A Chinese Government shipping delegation led by Tung Hua-min, visited Italy from September 27 to October 4, and signed a cooperation agreement with the Italian Government shipping delegation regarding the technical survey of ships.

During the visit, the Chinese delegation also held talks with the Italian delegation on the further strengthening of shipping cooperation between the two countries.

On September 28, the Italian minister of transport and Merchant Navy, V. Colombo, met with all members of the Chinese delegation and held a warm and friendly discussion with them. The Chinese Government shipping delegation left here for France today.

YUGOSLAV CITY HOLDS 'CHINA CULTURE DAY' 3 OCTOBER

OW051416Y Peking NCNA in English 1213 GMT 5 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Oct (HSINHUA)--A "China Culture Day" began in the northern city of Brcko in the Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina yesterday.

The four-day mass cultural activities, held for the first time in this country, were sponsored jointly by the Administration for International Scientific, Technological, Cultural and Educational Cooperation and other organizations in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to provide the Yugoslav people with information about China.

Yesterday evening, a Chinese photo exhibition was held in the art gallery in the city. On display were photos depicting Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Yugoslavia and President Tito's visit to China and the achievements made by the Chinese people in socialist construction. On the same evening, Chinese books were on display in the city's people's library. Among them were more than 30 Serbian editions of Chairman Mao's poems.

Yesterday, a recital of Chinese poems and songs was held in the Palace of Culture. Yugoslav poet Josip Sever who has studied Chinese at Peking University recited in both Chinese and Serbian two of Chairman Mao's poems and two other poems written in the Tang Dynasty. Then, seven students of the Brcko middle school recited in unison several ancient Chinese poems to the accompaniment of Chinese music. Their recital was greeted with warm applause. The Chinese feature film "Reconnaissance Across the Yangtze" will be shown for the first time in Brcko. The show "Uproar in Heaven" based on a Chinese story taken from mythology will be staged by the China puppet show troupe on October 6.

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In the past few days, Breko inhabitants joined with keen interest in the activities marking the "China Culture Day." A leading member of the Breko City Assembly who spoke at the recital of Chinese poems and songs said that it was an honour for the Breko inhabitants to host the activities. They hoped that the cultural activities would promote understanding and friendship between the Yugoslav and Chinese peoples.

PLA MILITARY ACADEMY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR TURKEY

OW051536Y Peking NCNA in English 1448 GMT 5 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Oct (HSINHUA)--A delegation of the military academy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army led by its president Hsiao Ke left here today for a friendship visit to Turkey.

Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Wang Shang-jung, deputy chief of the PLA General Staff, and Ho Chang-kung, vice-president of the military academy.

On hand also was Col. Osman Ilgaz, military attache of the Turkish Embassy in China.

TRADE AGREEMENTS FOR 1979 SIGNED WITH FINLAND

OW050802Y Peking NCNA in English 0703 GMT 5 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Helsinki, 4 Oct (HSINHUA)--A 1979 trade agreement between the governments of China and Finland was signed here today.

Wang Pao-hsuan, head of the Chinese Government trade delegation and deputy department director of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, and Pauli Opas, head of the Finnish Government trade delegation and deputy director of the Commercial Department of the Finnish Foreign Ministry, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen received the head and some members of the Chinese delegation.

The Chinese delegation arrived here on September 23 and is scheduled to leave here for home tomorrow.

MACHINE BUILDING INDUSTRY MINISTER LEAVES FOR EUROPEAN TOUR

OW051417Y Peking NCNA in English 1317 GMT 5 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Oct (HSINHUA)--A delegation of Chinese machine building industry left here by air today to visit Romania and Yugoslavia. The delegation will also visit Italy, Switzerland, the Federal Republic of Germany and France.

Leader of the delegation is Chou Tzu-chien, minister of the First Ministry of Machine Building, and deputy leader is An Chih-wen, vice-chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee.

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NCNA REPORTS TURKEY'S DECISION TO REOPEN U.S. BASES

OW051956Y Peking NCNA in English 1947 GMT 5 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Ankara, 5 Oct (HSINHUA)--The Turkish Government has decided to provisionally reopen four U.S. bases in the country, a statement of the Turkish Council of Ministers announced yesterday.

Issued after a meeting of the council, which was presided over by Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit, the statement says that a new situation has appeared in the relations between Turkey and the United States following the U.S. lifting of arms embargo on Turkey.

"Under the new conditions," it declares, "it has been found appropriate to conclude a new defence cooperation agreement."

It has been decided to "implement a provisional status" for the bases to be reopened pending the conclusion of the agreement, the statement adds.

The bases to be reopened are in Sinop, Pirinclik, Belbasi and Kargaburun. The statement says the administration of the installations in Belbasi and Kargaburun will be transferred to the Turkish authorities, to be used for civilian purposes. But they will function under the same provisional status until their transfer formalities are completed.

The statement points out, "The provisional status contains general principles which enable these installations to function as Turkish armed forces' installations and for the utilization of both sides. It is a natural outcome of the Turkish Government's policy to pay attention to running these installations."

The four U.S. military bases were suspended following a U.S. arms embargo on Turkey in 1975.

POLAND INCREASING ECONOMIC TIES WITH THIRD WORLD

OW051226Y Peking NCNA in English 1218 GMT 5 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Oct (HSINHUA)--The two-way trade turnover between Poland and the Third World countries increased three times from 1973 to 1977, according to Polish press reports.

Among the developing countries, India, Iran, Egypt, Libya, Brazil and Argentina are Poland's major trade partners.

Poland's demands for raw materials, particularly oil, iron ore and agricultural products from the Third World are growing. It is estimated that in the mid-80s, Poland will import about 13-14 million tons of oil from outside of the CMEA countries.

Poland exports to the developing countries mainly building and textile machines, devices for the mining and power industries and agriculture, and services for geology, architecture and medicine.

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ICELANDIC DELEGATION--Peking, 3 Oct--Tan Chen-lin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a cordial, friendly conversation here this afternoon with a delegation of friendly personages from Iceland led by Jakob Penediktsson, vice-chairman of the Icelandic-China Cultural Society and a linguist. Chu Tu-nan, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, was present on the occasion. After its arrival here on September 15 or a friendship visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Amity Association, the delegation was honoured at a dinner given by Chu Tu-nan. Members of the delegation also visited a number of Chinese cities. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1335 GMT 3 Oct 78 OW]

ITALIAN ATHLETIC TEAM--Peking, 29 Sep--The visiting Italian athletic team met the China national team in a friendly contest here this afternoon. Watching the contest were Lamine Diack, vice president of the International Amateur Athletic Federation and president of the African Amateur Athletic Confederation; Nebiolo Primo, chairman of the Italian Athletic Association; Yu Pu-hsueh and Huang Chung, Chinese vice ministers of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission; Cheng Feng-jung, leading member of the Chinese Athletic Association; and Marco Francesco Di Baschi, Italian ambassador to China. [Peking NCNA in English 2057 GMT 29 Sep 78 OW]

SPANISH AMBASSADOR--Peking, 29 Sep--Spanish Ambassador to China Jose Ramon Sobredo left here for home today at the end of his term of office. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1415 GMT 29 Sep 78 OW]

SPANISH AMITY GROUP--Peking, 3 Oct--Wang Ping-nan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, this evening met and feted a delegation of the Spanish Association for Friendship with the Chinese People (October 1, 1949) led by Fernando Prats Palazuelo. The delegation arrived here on September 24 as guests of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1514 GMT 3 Oct 78 OW]

MARSEILLES FAIR--Paris, 2 Oct--The 54th Marseilles International Fair closed today. Nearly 450,000 people visited the Chinese pavilion. On display at the Chinese pavilion were pictures depicting the friendship between China and France, textiles, light industrial goods and handicrafts which won praises from the public. A number of French friends expressed their willingness to enhance cooperation between France and China in trade, science and technology and hoped that China will rapidly become a powerful country. This reflected the friendly feelings of the French people toward the Chinese people. French Minister of Foreign Trade Jean-Francois Deniau and Mayor of Marseilles Gaston Defferre visited the Chinese pavilion on September 26. Chinese Ambassador to France Han Ke-hua and head of the Chinese pavilion Liu Tien-chen gave a reception on the occasion of "the Chinese Pavilion Day" on September 25. Over 200 people were present. [Peking NCNA in English 1159 GMT 3 Oct 78]

PEKING DELEGATION IN DENMARK--Stockholm, 2 Oct--The friendship delegation of Peking Municipality led by Wang Hsiao-i, vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, left Denmark for Norway after a friendly visit to Denmark. The delegation arrived in Denmark from Finland on September 25. After its arrival, the delegation toured Copenhagen, Esbjerg and Odense, and acquainted itself with such problems as municipal construction, administration, transportation as well as agriculture. During the delegation's stay in Denmark, Knud Enggaard, minister of the interior of Denmark, received Wang Hsiao-i and some members of the delegation on September 26. On the same day the delegation was feted by G.L. Larson, chairman of the City Council of Copenhagen. Chin Chia-lin, Chinese ambassador to Denmark, held a reception yesterday for the visit of the delegation. [Peking NCNA in English 1940 GMT 2 Oct 78 OW]

SWEDISH OFFICIAL--Peking, 1 Oct--Chang Wen-chin, Chinese vice foreign minister, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with Hans Blix, secretary of state of the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Mrs Blix. After the meeting, Vice Foreign Minister Chang Wen-chin gave a dinner in their honor. Swedish Ambassador to China Kaj Bjork was present. Mr and Mrs Blix arrived here today for a friendship visit to China. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1549 GMT 1 Oct 78 OW]

EXHIBITION IN SWEDEN--Stockholm, 1 Oct--An exhibition on Lu Hsun opened here today at the Swedish National Museum under the joint auspices of the museum and the Swedish-Chinese Friendship Association. Among the 200 people attending the opening ceremony were Jan-Erik Wikstrom, Swedish minister of education and cultural affairs; Bengt Dahlbaeck, director of the National Museum; Jan Myrdal, honorary chairman, and Christer Leopold, chairman, of the Swedish-Chinese Friendship Association; the Chinese exhibition delegation led by Wang Yeh-chiu; and persons of the cultural and art circles. On display are photos and articles about the life of Lu Hsun, his contribution to Chinese literature, his undertaking of new woodcut art and his dedication to China's cultural exchange with foreign countries. [Peking NCNA in English 2327 GMT 1 Oct 78 OW]

CORRECTION TO ARTICLE ON FRG-PRC MINING EQUIPMENT DEAL

Make the following correction to the article appearing in the 25 September issue of the People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT entitled "FRG Signs DM8 Billion Mining Equipment Deal With PRC:" Page A 17, eighth paragraph: from line one read ...For the First time China has ignored its own rule of paying for deliveries by cash or through...

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

PRC ENVOYS IN AFRICA HOST NATIONAL DAY RECEPTIONS

OW021553Y Peking NCNA in English 1507 GMT 2 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chinese ambassadors and charges d'affaires ad interim to Seychelles, Somalia, Comoros, Zaire, Liberia, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau and Chad gave National Day receptions on September 30 and October 1 marking the 29th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

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Attending the receptions were: Seychelles President France Albert Rene, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Tourism Guy Sinon; Somali Vice-President Ismail Ali Abdokar, Minister of Presidential Affairs Omar Arteh Ghalib; Comoros Prime Minister Abdellahi Mohamed, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation and External Commerce Ali Mroudjae; Zairian Commissioner of State for National Orientation Mokolo Wa Mpombo; Liberian acting Foreign Minister T. Siafa Sherman; Chadian Minister of Mines, Geology and Public Works Helena Tchiouna, Minister of Communication and Transport Idriss Miskine.

VICE PREMIER KENG PIAO SPEAKS AT CONGOIESE BANQUET

OW051406Y Peking NCNA in English 1229 GMT 5 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Brazzaville, 4 Oct (HSINHUA)--In the name of the Congolese Government, Major Xavier Katali, member of the Military Committee of the Congolese Labour Party and Congolese Government minister for the interior, and his wife gave a grand banquet here this evening warmly welcoming Chinese Vice-Premier Keng Piao and his wife Chao Lan-shiang.

Attending the banquet were all the members of Vice-Premier Keng Piao's party and the Chinese ambassador to the Congo, Li Lien-pi.

Present at the banquet were also: Minister of Industry and Tourism Saturnin Okabe; Minister of Culture, Arts and Sports, concurrently Acting-Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Jean Baptiste Tati-Loutard; Minister of Mines, Energy and Scientific Research Rodolphe Adada, and other high-ranking officials from the Congolese Government.

Major Katali spoke first in a warm and friendly atmosphere. He paid tribute to the friendly cooperation between the Congo and China. He said, "I want to reaffirm here and now our hope that we shall see this cooperation develop day by day."

"The Congolese people have followed closely," he said, "the new Long March which the Chinese people have started on the road to transforming their motherland into a modern and powerful socialist country." He stressed, "We are confident that the Chinese people, closely uniting around the Central Committee of the party headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and holding high the banner of proletariat revolution, will surely achieve the goal in a spirit of hard work and sacrifice."

Dwelling on the international situation, he stated, "The character of the present situation is that on the one hand, people of all countries are determined to affirm their identity and to recover their liberty and their sovereignty over their national resources, and on the other, the aggressive forces of imperialism and neo-colonialism have become arrogant. People of all countries are facing a new test. The future of this struggle lies on the unity of the world revolutionary forces, on their capability to resist all forms of imperialist schemes and on their determination to defend their just causes."

Vice-Premier Keng Piao in his speech pointed out, "The Congo was the first country in Central Africa to establish diplomatic relations with our country. The Congo and China are two old friends." "Thus, as soon as we step onto your native soil, we feel at home."

He praised the leadership of the Military Committee of the Congolese Labour Party led by President Joachim Yhombi-Opango, under whom the Congolese Government and people have gained remarkable achievements in their efforts to defend their national independence and state sovereignty, safeguard national resources and develop their national economy. He said, "In its foreign relations, the Congolese Government is carrying out a policy of non-alignment, stressing African unity and good-neighbour relations and adhering to a policy of opposing imperialism, colonialism, Zionism, racism and all forms of oppression. It further supports the national liberation movements in southern Africa, thus making its contribution to the cause of African unity and anti-imperialism. We heartily hope that our brotherly Congolese people will gain new and bigger achievements on the road to greater progress."

Speaking on the excellent situation of those African states involved in struggle, Vice-Premier Keng Piao pointed out, "The African states and people are becoming increasingly aware that the root cause of uneasiness in the African Continent at present lies in the policies of aggression and interference pushed by the imperialists. The resolutions on the problem of foreign interference in the internal affairs of African states adopted at the recent two OAU summit conferences demonstrated their determination to defend their national independence and freedom. We are convinced that if the African people adhere to unity and struggle, they will certainly overcome difficulties on the march to victory, wipe out foreign aggressive forces, and win complete independence and liberation for the whole of the African Continent."

Speaking on the profound friendship between the peoples of the two countries, Vice-Premier Keng Piao said, "Led by the five principles of peaceful coexistence, the friendly cooperative relations of the Congo and China have stood the test of time and marched on unceasingly. To develop friendly and cooperative relations with Congo is the set policy of our government." He said, "We believe that with the joint efforts of the two sides, the friendship and cooperation between the Congo and China will surely be secured and strengthened."

At the banquet, the famous "Angel" Chorus sang songs praising the friendship and unity between the two peoples.

Received by President Yombi-Opango

OWO52045Y Peking NCNA in English 2033 GMT 5 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Brazzaville, 5 Oct (HSINHUA)--Joachim Yhombi-Opango, president of the Military Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, head of state and president of the People's Republic of the Congo, received the visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Keng Piao at his residence here today.

President Yhombi-Opango said: "In the name of the Congolese people and their party, I express my warm welcome to you. Your coming constitutes a comfort to us. This is the first visit paid by a high-ranking leader of the Chinese party and state after the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1964." "Your visit is a mark of the profound and great friendship between China and the Congo."

Vice-Premier Keng Piao said: "I am very happy to come to pay a visit to the Congo. Particularly, it is a great pleasure for me to meet Your Excellency the respected president."

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Vice-Premier Keng Piao conveyed the official invitation of Premier Hua Kuo-feng and the Chinese Government to President Yhombi-Opango for a visit to China. The president accepted the invitation with great joy. He said that the Congolese people will also welcome the invitation with great joy because it marks once again the friendship which the Chinese people extend to the Congolese people. In the course of their friendly and frank talks, they exchanged views on problems of common interest.

Present on the occasion on the Congolese side were: Xavier Katali, member of the Military Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour and minister of the interior, and Jean Baptiste Tati-Loutard, minister of arts, culture and sports and acting minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. On the Chinese side were: Lin Chung, assistant foreign minister; Ho Kong-kai, director of the Department of African Affairs of the Foreign Ministry, and Li Lien-pi, Chinese ambassador to the Congo.

Prior to this, Congolese Prime Minister Louis Sylvain Goma in the company of Minister of the Interior Katali received in his office Vice-Premier Keng Piao and some members of his party as well as Chinese Ambassador Li Lien-pi. The prime minister had a friendly and cordial conversation with them.

Talks With Minister Katali

OW052207Y Peking NCNA in English 2156 GMT 5 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Brazzaville, 5 Oct (HSINHUA)--Xavier Katali, member of the Military Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour and minister of the interior, held talks with Chinese Vice-Premier Keng Piao here this afternoon.

Present on the occasion on the Congolese side were: Saturnin Okabe, minister of industries and tourism; Jean Baptiste Tati-Loutard, minister of arts, culture and sports and acting minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Rodolphe Adada, minister of mines, energy and scientific research; and Tsikabaka Gaston, director of cooperation in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

On the Chinese side were: Lin Chung, assistant foreign minister; Ho Kong-kai, director of the Department of African Affairs of the Foreign Ministry; and Li Lien-pi, Chinese ambassador to the Congo.

ZAMBIAN MILITARY DELEGATION LEAVES TSINGTAO FOR SHANGSHA

OW060921Y Peking NCNA in English 0716 GMT 6 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Tsinan, 6 Oct (HSINHUA)--The Zambian military goodwill delegation led by Alexander Grey Zulu, chairman of the Defence and Security Committee of the Central Committee of the Zambian United Independence Party, wound up its visit to Shantung Province and left Tsingtao by special plane for Shangsha this morning.

The delegation arrived in Tsinan, capital of the province, on October 3. In the evening the Zambian guests were given a banquet by Tseng Ssu-yu, commander of the Tsinan units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. In Tsinan and Tsingtao, they visited a number of factories, in addition to scenic spots and places of historical interest.

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PRC TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MALI 4 OCTOBER

OW050818Y Peking NCNA in English 0705 GMT 5 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Bamako, 4 Oct (HSINHUA)--The Chinese trade delegation led by Chen Chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, arrived here today for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Malian Government.

The delegation was greeted at the airport by Malian Minister of Youth, Sports, Art and Culture Alpha Konare, and other ranking government officials.

The relations between Mali and China are always excellent, Konare said in a cordial and friendly conversation with the guests in the airport lounge. I am sure that your visit will further strengthen and develop such relations, he added.

The Chinese vice-minister said, This visit to Mali is to enhance the militant friendship between the two countries, especially trade relations.

Chinese Ambassador Fan Tso-kai was present at the airport.

NIGERIAN EMBASSY IN PRC MARKS NIGERIAN NATIONAL DAY

OW031426Y Peking NCNA in English 1329 GMT 3 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Oct (HSINHUA)--Michael O. Ononaiye, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Nigerian Embassy here, gave a reception here this evening on the occasion of the National Day of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Attending the reception were Minister of Petroleum Sung Chen-ming, Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying and leading members of other departments.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were present.

VICE PREMIER CHEN MU-HUA RECEIVES DEPARTING NIGER ENVOY

OW051420Y Peking NCNA in English 1318 GMT 5 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Oct (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua this morning met Niger Ambassador to China Tiecoura Alzouma, who will soon leave for home at the end of his term of office.

Present at the meeting were Tai Pei-chen and Tai Ping, deputy department directors of the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

KENYAN PAPER 'EXPOSES' USSR, GDR SPY ACTIVITIES

OW032018Y Peking NCNA in English 1952 GMT 3 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Nairobi, 3 Oct (HSINHUA)--The Kenyan paper STANDARD in an article today exposes the subversive activities of Soviet and East German spies in Africa and elsewhere in the world.

Referring to the Ghanaian Government's recent bold action in expelling four Russian and one East German spies, the article notes that these spies were expelled for their interference in Ghana's internal affairs.

The article says that the Soviet "KGB took full advantage of Ghana's desire for friendship with all nations by placing in Accra the men who were too discredited to be of use elsewhere." Further investigations have revealed their "past histories of unsavoury character." "The common factor linking all the five expellees is the fact that they have all been forced to leave countries before for activities against the interest of the host nation," it notes.

The article states that one of the four Russian spies, Albert Dmitreyevich Yefremoff, arrived in Ghana as "engineer at the Soviet trade representation" and tried to spy on the Ghanaian armed forces. He was once expelled from Pakistan in 1973 for similar subversive activities there.

For Victor Prokepevich Niloff this is the second time he has been expelled from Africa. In 1969, while posing as a "journalist," Niloff was caught trying to recruit civil servants in Nigerian ministries to act as KGB agents. He left Nigeria shortly afterwards but turned up again in Ghana as "correspondent of TASS."

Another Russian spy Valery Nikolayevich Efofeyeff was once expelled from Norway while serving as "attache at the Soviet Embassy" there and trying to recruit a Norwegian politician as KGB spy.

The fourth Russian spy, Anatoly Efimovich Bychkoff, who as KGB resident directed the work of the other three expellees in Ghana, was once expelled from Canada in 1965 while serving as "engineer at the Soviet commercial office in Ottawa" as his cover.

NCNA REPORTS U.S. AGREEMENTS WITH EGYPT, SUDAN

OWO42142Y Peking NCNA in English 2058 GMT 4 Oct 78 OW

["News in brief from Middle East"--NCNA headline]

[Excerpts] Peking, 4 Oct (HSINHUA)--Under four agreements concluded on September 30 between Egypt and the United States, the latter will provide the former with loans totaling 157.5 million U.S. dollars. The money will be used to improve the public water and sewage systems of Port Said, Ismailia and Suez, to rehabilitate and expand the port facilities of Suez, to increase the efficiency of Egypt's industrial sector, and to improve Cairo's sewage.

The Telecommunications Public Corporation of Sudan recently signed two agreements with the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. and the Western Union International Inc. To establish direct communications circuits between Sudan and the U.S. Sudan will open a direct communications channel with the U.S. through the earth satellite station.

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NCNA REPORTS ON ATHERTON'S VISIT TO MIDDLE EAST, N. AFRICA

OWO41720Y Peking NCNA in English 1708 GMT 4 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 Oct (HSINHUA)--Roving U.S. Ambassador Alfred Atherton left Morocco yesterday to begin a tour of Europe after visiting Middle East and African countries, according to foreign press reports.

Since September 24 Atherton had visited Kuwait, Iran, Turkey, Jordan, Israel, Egypt, Tunisia and Morocco.

It is reported that the main purpose of Atherton's latest tour, following U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's visit to Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Syria, was to acquaint these countries of the Camp David summit agreements and the results of Vance's trip.

Atherton arrived in Cairo on September 30 and was received by President Anwar as-Sadat. He gave As-Sadat a detailed report on the outcome of Vance's visit to the three Arab countries and briefed the president on his meetings in Amman and Jerusalem with representatives of Palestinians in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip. He also discussed with Egyptian acting Foreign Minister Butrus Ghali arrangements for the forthcoming U.S. Egyptian-Israeli tripartite talks for carrying out the Camp David summit accords.

The roving U.S. envoy was received during his latest tour by Amir of Kuwait Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Shahanshah of Iran Mohammad Reza Pahlevi, King Husayn of Jordan, Tunisian Prime Minister Hedi Nouira and King Hassan II of Morocco.

MOROCCAN MINISTER AT UN DEMANDS NON-AFRICANS LEAVE AFRICA

OWO60207Y Peking NCNA in English 0150 GMT 6 Oct 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, 5 Oct (HSINHUA)--M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation of Morocco, demanded prohibition of outside intervention in African affairs and African disputes and the immediate withdrawal of all non-African forces from the African Continent.

Speaking during general debate at the current session of the United Nations General Assembly today, Boucetta said that the African Continent was under assault by the forces of hegemony, domination and exploitation at present. It was becoming the theatre of contention between the great powers with conflicts flaring-up and proxy war breaking out.

During the past year, he pointed out, Africa has witnessed foreign intervention, "because a certain element, in an endeavour to establish a foothold for itself on African territory and seeking to expand its sphere of influence and broaden its authority, has set about inundating some regions of the continent with massive supplies of the latest instruments of ruin, destruction and annihilation and to this end has brought in tens of thousands of foreign troops from overseas and endeavoured to use them and exploit them to destabilize the legitimate regimes which do not act in accordance with its wishes in certain parts of the continent."

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He declared: "The time has come for the international community to proclaim that Africa belongs to the Africans and to demand that all parties, of whatever colour or creed, desist from imposing their tutelage on it on the pretext of any slogan or in any guise."

For the sake of high interest of the people of the African Continent, he called upon the members states of the United Nations to strive for the achievement of the following goals: "First, the exclusion of the African Continent from the scope of the escalations of the cold war between the East and West, to spare it the evil effects of the struggle between the great powers and their world rivalry for the gaining of strategic, political and economic advantages; secondly, the prohibition of outside intervention, from whatever source and with whatever motives, in African affairs and African disputes, as called for by the African summit conference held in Khartoum last July; thirdly, the immediate withdrawal of all non-African forces from the African Continent; fourthly, encouragement of the solution of all African problems by purely African means; fifthly, the promotion and development of means of economic and technical cooperation between African states; and sixthly, assistance to Africa in eliminating and liquidating the racist regimes in Rhodesia, South Africa and Namibia through positive aid consisting of the provision of all types of assistance to the joint African effort to liberate those countries."

VICE PREMIER TENG HSIAO-PING RECEIVES IRAQI DELEGATION

OW060930Y Peking NCNA in English 0916 GMT 6 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Oct (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this morning with the delegation of the Union of the Iraqi Friendship Association With Peoples led by 'Abd al-Fattah Mohammed Amin, member of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council and of regional leadership of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party and president of the Union of the Iraqi Friendship Association With Peoples.

During the meeting delegation leader Amin conveyed regards of President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr and Vice-Chairman Saddam Husayn for Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and also presented a letter from Vice-Chairman Saddam Husayn to Premier Hua Kuo-feng.

Vice-Premier Teng requested delegation leader Amin to convey, upon returning home, regards of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and of his own for President al-Bakr and Vice-Chairman Saddam Husayn.

Present at the meeting was Iraqi Ambassador 'Isa Salman Hamid.

Wang Ping-nan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, was also present.

BRIEFS

ART EXHIBIT IN SENEGAL--Dakar, 3 Oct--A Chinese art exhibition of paper-cuts opened here today at the Senghor Cultural Centre to mark the 29th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. Speaking at the opening ceremony, Senegalese Minister of State for Culture Assane Seck praised cultural exchanges between China and Senegal. Chinese Ambassador Tsung Ko-wen expressed the hope that the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two peoples will develop from day to day. [Peking NCNA in English 1304 GMT 4 Oct 78 OW]

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FILM PROJECTORS FOR EGYPT--Cairo, 4 Oct--Chinese Ambassador to Egypt Yao Kuang, on behalf of the Chinese Culture Ministry, today handed over six China-made cine-projectors to the Egyptian Ministry of Culture and Information. At a ceremony held at the Chinese Embassy, Shafshak, Egyptian under secretary of state of culture and information, accepted the projectors. He expressed the hope in a speech that cooperation between the two countries will be strengthened in all aspects, particularly in the field of culture. Ambassador Yao Kuang said that the projectors represented the Chinese people's friendly feelings towards the Egyptian people. He wished that the solidarity and cooperation between the two countries will grow daily. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1713 GMT 4 Oct 78 OW]

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

PRC NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATED IN CANADIAN CITIES

OW031325Y Peking NCNA in English 1219 GMT 3 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Ottawa, 2 Oct (HSINHUA)--Canada-China societies and Chinese communities in Canada's major cities have held receptions and banquets to celebrate the 29th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

In Toronto, more than 1,000 Overseas Chinese took part in a mass rally yesterday to mark the Chinese National Day. Lion dances were performed before the rally; the colour film "Dr. Norman Bethune" was shown at the rally. In the evening, a grand banquet was given by Toronto Chinese community. Among the over 600 guests present at the banquet were: John Roberts, secretary of state of Canada; Donald Macdonald, former finance minister; Fred Beavis, acting mayor of Toronto, and Canadian friendly personage James Endicott. The Canada-China Society in Toronto also gave a banquet today to mark the Chinese National Day. Chinese Ambassador to Canada Wang Tung was present on these occasions.

On September 30, a reception was given by Canada-China Society in Montreal and the local Chinese Community Council 600 people were present. Chinese Ambassador Wang Tung was present.

In Ottawa, the capital, a film reception was held yesterday by Canada-China friendship organizations and local Chinese communities. About 600 people were present.

The Canada-China societies in Edmonton, Calgary and Regina and the local Chinese communities also held receptions to mark the Chinese National Day from September 30 to October 2.

On September 29, Chen Liang, Chinese consul-general in Vancouver gave a reception to mark the Chinese National Day. About 500 people attended.

BRAZIL CALLS NUCLEAR AGREEMENT WITH FRG 'IRREVERSIBLE'

OW060147Y Peking NCNA in English 1929 GMT 5 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Oct (HSINHUA)--Brazilian Foreign Ministry officials reiterated recently that the 1975 West Germany-Brazil nuclear agreement is "irreversible" and that nothing can impede its full execution, according to a report from Brasilia.

A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry also had this to say: "There is no indication that there has been any change in the attitude of Brasilia or Bonn towards the agreement."

The above statements of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry are reportedly directed at the allegation that the West German Government is studying the possibility of re-negotiating the nuclear agreement.

In the meantime, Brazilian Minister of Mines and Energy Shigeaki Ueki also pointed to the groundlessness of this allegation, saying that the nuclear programme of Brazil covers the construction of eight nuclear power stations, and that it was based on this number that the West-German-Brazil nuclear agreement was signed. "We have been putting up the Angra-II (Nuclear) Centre and we will soon start installing the Angra-II Centre," "We will embark on the installation of all the other centres when the size of their generating capacity is fixed," he added.

BRIEFS

INDUSTRIAL GROUP IN MEXICO--Mexico City, 3 Oct--The Chinese metallurgy and mining delegation led by Hsu Chih, vice chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chinese Society of Metals, ended a 2-week study tour in Mexico today. The delegation visited a number of important steel companies and exchanged experience with their Mexican colleagues. They also called on Fernando Hiriart Valderrama, under secretary of mines and energy of the Ministry of Government Properties and Industrial Development. They were cordially received by Mexican friends everywhere. Head of the delegation Hsu Chih said that Mexico has a lot of advanced technologies worthy of conscientious study. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1600 GMT 4 Oct 78 OW]

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PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTATOR ON STRUGGLE AGAINST GANG

OWO42142Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1155 GMT 4 Oct 78 OW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY 4 October contributing commentator's article: "Win Complete Victory in the Struggle To Expose and Criticize the 'Gang of Four'"]

[Text] Peking, 4 Oct--1. It has been 2 years since the great struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" was launched. This great political revolution, which concerns the destiny of our country, has forcefully washed away the filth left on this earth by the "gang of four," rapidly healed wounds in our motherland, and profoundly changed the spiritual and material lives of 800 million people. Through this struggle, the "gang of four's" plot to usurp party and state power and the history of their crimes have been fully exposed, their bourgeois factional setup disintegrated, the false charges they trumped up reversed and redressed, the rights and wrongs they distorted with regard to line, ideology and theory clarified, the people's political awareness greatly heightened, and the party's fine traditions gradually restored. At present, a lively political situation is developing. The national economy, which was brought to the brink of destruction, is rapidly recovering and rising. Seriously ruined scientific, educational and cultural undertakings have made initial progress. The whole party, army and people of all nationalities in our country are closely rallying around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and are marching toward the great four modernizations goal. Every person in the world is aware of the fact that an excellent situation is emerging in our country and our country has rapidly changed its features during the short span of 2 years.

Experience during the past 2 years fully proves that the great struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" is the fundamental motive force in advancing our socialist cause at present as well as a decisive factor for doing all tasks well. Only by grasping the key link can we run the party, army and state well and achieve stability and unity and rapidly carry out economic and cultural construction.

Experience during the past 2 years has also proved that it was correct to grasp exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" as the key link. Under the strong and correct leadership of the party Central Committee led by Chairman Hua, the entire movement has developed step by step in a planned manner and has been persistently guided in line with Chairman Mao's consistent principles and policies. This has made it possible for us to develop the struggle both fiercely and healthily and both firmly and prudently and solve problems while stabilizing the general situation. Our present task is to make greater efforts to resolutely carry this political revolution through to the end on the basis of the great victory we have already won. Whether or not we carry out the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" is related to the question of whether or not we adhere to the line of the 11th national party congress and successfully fulfill the general task in the new period. If we want to resolutely adhere to the line of the 11th national party congress, we must grasp the key link and run the country well. By grasping the key link we mean that we must firmly grasp the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four." If the key link is not grasped, nothing will fall into place. If we fail to firmly grasp the key link, we cannot carry out the various militant tasks set forth at the 11th national party congress. Carrying the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" through to the end is an absolutely necessary political precondition for realizing the four modernizations. The pernicious influence and effect of the "gang of four's" fake left but real right counterrevolutionary revisionist line is the biggest obstacle to developing productive forces and to realizing the four modernizations.

If we do not resolutely remove the influence, we will not be able to smoothly move ahead. Thus, how would we be able to talk about modernization?

On the second anniversary of the smashing of the "gang of four," all localities and units should review the following: To what degree have we grasped the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four?" Have we grasped it firmly and well? Those localities and units that grasped it well should sum up their experience and study how to fight a good battle in the third campaign in order to carry on the struggle. Those units and localities that firmly grasped it in the past but have relaxed their efforts in the third campaign should overcome such a relaxed mood and continue to mobilize the masses to push the movement forward. Leaders of the few localities and units that have lagged behind in the movement should seriously consider the following: If the movement lagged behind for one reason or another right after the "gang of four" was smashed, the masses may excuse you, if your locality still presented a sad scene 1 year after the movement was vigorously launched throughout the country, the masses will find it difficult to excuse you; but if the movement is still being poorly carried out at this time 2 years after the smashing of the "gang of four" there is a serious problem at hand.

Thus, the masses have every reason to ask: Since you are so passive and inefficient in grasping the key link, are you making a serious effort or pretending to implement the line of the 11th National CCP Congress? Is your desire to realize the four modernizations genuine or feigned? Are you sincere in holding Chairman Mao's great banner or only pretending to do so? On the basis of investigations and study, the leading bodies of those localities and units should differentiate among cases and deal with them accordingly. They should take effective measures, including the launching of a rectification campaign in leading bodies and the mobilization of the masses to expose problems, to push the movement forward and to transform backward units into advanced ones. Party committees at all levels should analyze the situation and sum up their experiences in order to raise their consciousness in grasping the key link, carry on the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," and win complete victory in the struggle.

2. To carry through to the end struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" means thoroughly investigating those persons involved and incidents connected with the conspiracy of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power, exonerating those implicated in all unjust cases fabricated by the "gang of four," clarifying questions of right and wrong in political line, ideology and theory and resolutely reviving the party's fine traditions and work style which were undermined by the "gang of four." It is necessary to make vigorous efforts to accomplish these tasks. Take investigation work for instance. The persons and incidents involved in the conspiracy of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power have been basically investigated throughout the country. However, the development of the movement is as yet not well balanced. In a few areas and units there are still blind spots as well as people who try to cover up problems. Effective measures must be taken to strengthen leadership and make a thorough investigation. It is an arduous long-term task to extensively and systematically criticize the "gang of four's" counterrevolutionary revisionist line and reactionary world outlook and clarify matters in all fields. The third campaign against the "gang of four," which is developing throughout the country, is decisive and aimed at eliminating their pernicious influence and at eliminating chaos and restoring order. We must fight this campaign well.

To fight the third campaign well, we must act according to the policy of the party Central Committee and link criticism of the "gang of four" with that of Lin Piao. It is a very wrong to believe that linking criticism of the "gang of four" with that of Lin Piao means that a person will become entangled in settling old scores, undermine stability and unity, and "fire two arrows at the same time." Lin Piao and the "gang of four" were jackals in the same lair.

They not only colluded with one another politically, but also pursued the same line and preached the same ideology and theory. It was said in the past that the "gang of four" had stepped into the shoes of Lin Piao. This is an incorrect view. Colluding with one another, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" acted as fake leftists but real rightists, thus doing great harm to the army and various localities. In the past, Lin Piao was only criticized for his scheme to launch a counterrevolutionary armed coup. Because Lin Piao was shielded by the "gang of four," his fake leftist but real rightist fallacies were not even examined. Whoever examined them was considered guilty of a heinous crime.

This is why the "gang of four," after the fall of Lin Piao, were able to reedouble efforts to push their counterrevolutionary, revisionist fake leftist but real rightist line. In fact, the line of the "gang of four" and that of Lin Piao are one and the same. This is why the 10th and 11th struggles between the two lines are closely related. A group of the gang's representatives, with ulterior motives, would develop an erroneous line before it could be repudiated by the people. Thus the line would cause serious effects.

Without exposing and criticizing Lin Piao, it is obviously impossible to thoroughly expose and criticize the "gang of four," to clarify questions of right and wrong on political line, to thoroughly investigate all serious political cases, and to eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the "gang of four." Linking exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" with that of Lin Piao is essential to the movement. We must do so. We previously did not thoroughly settle scores with Lin Piao. But now we must thoroughly settle scores with him. The principle that one should not get entangled in settling old scores only applies to problems among the people, not to those between us on the one hand and Lin Piao and his ilk on the other. The "firing two arrows at the same time" viewpoint actually leads to shielding both Lin Piao and the "gang of four."

The view that the "gang of four" had no theory of their own is not proven by facts. True, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" did not concoct a revolutionary theory, but they did have a whole set of counterrevolutionary revisionist theories which are fake leftist but real rightists. They did have an anti-Marxist ideological system. If they had not had such fake leftist but real rightists theories, how could they have been able to deceive so many people for such a long time? The "gang of four," in particular, styled themselves as "theoretical authorities." They comprehensively distorted or tampered with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought not only on individual questions but also on questions dealing with philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism. They systematically spread revisionist fallacies. They greatly confused many basic theoretical questions, such as those dealing with theory and practice, the spiritual and the material politics and economics, productive forces and the relations of production, the superstructure and the economic base, the individual and the masses, and putting politics in command and material awards. All were questions long solved by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. On the basis of their reactionary "theory of changes in class relations," they tampered with the party's basic line and put forward a counterrevolutionary political program. In distorting or tampering with a series of specific lines and principles on work laid down by Chairman Mao, they advanced revisionist theories. If one said that the "gang of four" had no theory of their own, it amounts to saying that their is not much to criticize in the third campaign. This view is entirely wrong.

We must not underestimate the pernicious ideological influence of Lin Piao and the "gang of four." We must realize that although 7 years have passed since the downfall of the "gang of four," their poison and their ghosts remain and they haunt not only the members of their factional setup but also some of our own comrades.

Even persons who opposed the "gang of four" politically in the past have not necessarily made a clean ideological break with them.

That is why today we still have to discuss basic Marxist principles such as whether or not practice is the sole criterion for verifying truth. Why is it that until now many comrades, including some leading cadres, dared not deal blows at the sabotage activities of the class enemies, dared not criticize the evil winds of the bourgeoisie and bourgeois factionalism, and dared not implement party policies? Why is it that they were afraid to deal with such problems as the management of enterprises, the principle of "to each according to his work," material awards, making full use of intellectuals, studying science and technology, and learning from advanced foreign experience? Why is it that they dared not rehabilitate persons wronged or wrongfully accused? These questions explain the necessity to pursue the struggle against Lin Piao and the "gang of four" in the ideological and theoretical spheres.

Great revolutionary mass criticism is a powerful, basic weapon to eliminate chaos and restore order. The deeper the criticism against Lin Piao and the "gang of four," the more capable the masses in identifying genuine and sham Marxism, the fewer their lingering fears, the more emancipated their minds, and the higher their socialist enthusiasm. A leader's responsibility is to boldly mobilize the masses and constantly strive to lead mass criticism to a wider and deeper stage by closely linking the movement to criticize the gang with the specific situation in their own units. The leader must concentrate on those matters in which the influence of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" has been the deepest and the damage they caused the worst.

Some people have not done so, however, because of their abnormal mentality. They have isolated themselves from reality and the masses. The more the cadres and masses criticize Lin Piao and the "gang of four," the more easily they rest. As for some others, the more they criticize Lin Piao and the "gang of four," the more they feel ill at ease. They fail to take the lead in exposure and criticism. Moreover, they oppose others doing so. In the name of "defending the achievements of the Great Culture Revolution," some have even ordered others to stop exposing and criticizing and have erected various obstacles in this regard. In so doing, they have bound others hand and foot and dampened their enthusiasm. Thus, they have created new fears for those people before they were even able to get rid of their lingering fears. Those people fail to understand that one truly holds high Chairman Mao's great banner only by penetratingly exposing and criticizing Lin Piao and the "gang of four" and clearly distinguishing between Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the counterrevolutionary line of Lin Piao and the "gang of four." One truly defends the victories of the Great Cultural Revolution only by distinguishing the great achievements made by the people of our country under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line from the grave consequences caused by Lin Piao and the "gang of four." Objectively speaking, in their actions, those people have actually continued to tolerate the practice of Lin Piao and "gang of four" in mixing the spurious with the genuine and have prevented others from distinguishing between the eyes of fish and pearls.

If investigation work is not done thoroughly, the consequences will be disastrous. Likewise, if exposure and criticism of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" are not carried out thoroughly, the consequences will also be disastrous. Because of the "gang of four's" interference and sabotage, Lin Piao's counterrevolutionary revisionist line was not thoroughly repudiated. The "gang of four" then redoubled their efforts to push this line, thus doing us great harm. We must never forget this historical lesson.

Today we must settle all our scores with Lin Piao and the "gang of four." We must thoroughly eliminate this notorious revisionist line politically and ideologically. It is impossible for the "gang of four" to stage a comeback. However, if we do not deal crushing blows at their revisionist fallacies and systematically criticize them, it will not be impossible for some people to review these fallacies in a new guise and for people of the Lin Piao type, counterrevolutionary conspirators, and careerists of the type of the "gang of four" and fake leftist but real rightist "theoreticians" to emerge in the future.

Therefore, we must do our investigation work thoroughly and carry exposure and criticism of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" through to the end. In the third campaign, we must launch a general offensive against Lin Piao and the "gang of four." We must not only launch a general offensive but make serious, vigorous efforts to carry it out well. We must not take it lightly.

3. Exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" is the most serious, acute and complex struggle between the two lines in our party's history. This struggle has developed healthily in the past 2 years because the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has, since its start, paid close attention to the party's policies and acted according to Chairman Mao's teachings. The party Central Committee has repeatedly pointed out that the more the movement deepens, the more need there is to pay attention to party policies. This is the key to carrying on the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and to winning total victory.

Chairman Mao pointed out in the Great Cultural Revolution that "in dealing with counter-revolutionaries and with those who have made mistakes, it is essential to pay attention to policies, to narrow the target of attack and to help more people by education." To narrow the target of attack has a bearing on whether or not we can unite more than 95 percent of our cadres and masses, mobilize all positive factors and turn as many negative factors as possible into positive ones.

To narrow the target of attack, we must deal correctly with comrades who have made mistakes, including those who made serious mistakes. This is precisely what we have done in the past 2 years. Contrary to the practices of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" in shifting the blame and framing others, exaggerating maximally the mistakes of others, and ruthlessly struggling against and dealing merciless blows at others, we have persistently and correctly distinguished between the two different types of contradictions and have adhered to the correct, long-tested principles of "unity-criticism-unity" and of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient."

Now the movement has deepened. In linking exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" to that of Lin Piao, we need all the more to improve our art of struggle and to enhance our understanding of policies. We must realize that the aim of linking exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" to that of Lin Piao is to completely eliminate their counterrevolutionary revisionist line and to gain a clearer understanding of the question of right and wrong in political line, ideology and theory and to achieve unity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Generally, the movement is not aimed at finding out who should be responsible. Except, however, for one group of people. We, of course, should find out what they should be held responsible for and then deal with them. These are the few bad elements who made mistakes in the 10th struggle between the two lines, who refused to mend their ways, hired themselves out to the "gang of four" and did evil things. Except for those people, we should not stress fixing individual responsibility.

If someone makes a mistake in political line, then he must clarify his ideology. How can one continue to make revolution if one refuses to admit one's mistakes and one's mind is still filled with the fallacies of Lin Piao and the "gang of four?" What kind of political and ideological foundation do we share with people of this type in forming unity? It is also wrong when one who commits serious mistakes tries to make use of the leniency of party policy to wait for a chance to reverse the verdict passed on him. In connection with those who have committed mistakes in political line, seen the light and begun to correct their mistakes or have not repeated their mistakes, we must not continue our investigations to determine individual responsibility. At the same time, we must help them do a good job in conducting self-examination, in acquiring the masses' understanding and in emancipating themselves over time. Otherwise, we will be squabbling endlessly over past grudges, and we will never achieve the goal of uniting with all comrades.

To narrow the target of attack, we need to correctly understand and deal with the bourgeois factional setup of the "gang of four." One marked characteristic of the "gang of four" antiparty clique was that it formed its own faction and organized a bourgeois factionalist setup as their main force and vital tool for usurping party and state leadership. This factional setup far outdid various other past antiparty factions and groups within the party in their capacity to do evil. But, just as Chairman Hua pointed out in the political report delivered to the 11th National CCP Congress: "By the bourgeois factional setup of the gang of four and its followers, we mean the gang itself and those backbone elements who participated in their counterrevolutionary conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power. Among those involved in such activities in one way or another, only a handful belongs to the factional setup." This is to say that the factional setup of the "gang of four" only represents a handful of people. This handful of people mainly includes the cohorts and diehard followers of the "gang of four," as well as those very few people with political and economical problems--those who fanatically undermined the socialist legal system and democracy, brutally persecuted good people and vigorously engaged in beating, smashing and looting in the realm of politics, and frenziedly embezzled, stole and speculated in the field of economics. They were called "doubleheaded tigers" and "double-edged knives." These people formed the social basis of the "gang of four." When we say the factional setup of the "gang of four," we should only include people from the above-mentioned category. Issues involving the gang's factional setup are part of the contradiction between the enemy and ourselves. This factional setup involves only a handful of people. We must not arbitrarily increase the number of such people.

Chairman Mao always taught us to adopt a prudent attitude in dealing with people. Summing up its experience in several political movements in the past and in its struggles with regard to political line in the past, the party Central Committee has adopted in the current movement the principle of "treating matters calmly." To "treat matters calmly" means to draw conclusions organizationally in regard to the backbone elements of the factional setup and those who have committed errors only after we have fully investigated and studied their cases and made sure that all evidence compiled is accurate. Thus we will be able to guarantee that the way we handle their cases is highly practical and that it can withstand the test of time. At the same time, this is also aimed at waiting for those who committed mistakes to come to their senses so we can save even more people. Even the backbone elements of the faction should be given a way out and treated with leniency, so long as they truly admit their mistakes and show signs of repentance. Naturally in dealing with those comrades who have committed serious mistakes, we must adhere to the principle of being "strict in criticism, lenient in handling the cases." So long as we strictly distinguish and correctly handle the two different types of contradictions, firmly grasp the general orientation of struggle, direct the spearhead of attack at Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and the handful of their diehard followers, and at the same time adopt a prudent attitude in dealing with people, we will be able to unite even more people, our ranks will grow even more vigorously, and our situation of stability and unity will become even more consolidated and developed as our movement to expose and criticize the gang is carried out still more penetratingly.

The historical experiences of our party and the international communist movement show that great political movements often reach different ends because of differences in leadership. Sometimes, a movement begins well, develops well and ends well. Sometimes, it begins well, but retreats and give up halfway. Sometimes, it makes a good start at the beginning, develops well halfway, but wanes at the end. We must do a good job of drawing lessons from these historical experiences, persistently carry the great struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" through to the end and have a good beginning and good end like the Yenan rectification campaign.

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If it is said that in the past the Yen'an rectification campaign unified the thinking of the whole party, enhanced unity within the whole party and prepared the necessary political and ideological conditions for winning the victories in the war against Japanese aggression and the war of liberation, then today's great struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" will certainly, under the new historical conditions, unify the thinking of the entire party, enhance unity within the whole party and prepare the necessary political and ideological conditions for fulfilling the general task in the new period of development. This is something definite and beyond any doubt.

NANKING PLA UNITS STUDY PRACTICE AS SOLE CRITERION OF TRUTH

OW051302Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1143 GMT 5 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Oct--LIBERATION ARMY DAILY today reports prominently on its front page: The Political Department of the Nanking PLA units on 1 October issued a circular that calls on the core study groups of party committees at and above the regimental level of units under its command to take the lead in seriously studying and holding discussions on the question of practice being the sole criterion of truth.

The circular, first of all, calls on leading cadres at and above the regimental level to fully understand the importance of discussing this question. This is not just a theoretical question, but, more important, a question of attitude toward Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, and a major question of practical importance if we are to thoroughly eliminate the fake left but real right poisonous influence of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" and adapt our thinking to the needs of the four modernizations and the building of the army. Party committees and political organs at all levels must regard discussion of this question as a major task and grasp it firmly and well.

The circular calls for combining discussion of this question with the study of Marxist philosophical works, with the question of practice being the sole criterion of truth as the focal point, including selective reading of relevant Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works and studying the speeches by Chairman Hua and Vice Chairmen Yeh and Teng at the All-Army Political Work Conference. We must distinguish between right and wrong on certain ideological and theoretical issues through study and discussion. We must seek truth from facts and sum up experiences and draw lessons in light of actual conditions. In discussion, we encourage having an open mind, freely expressing opinions, daring to present our own understandings, daring to break through the ideological "forbidden areas" set up by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" and permitting others to have different views. Even with regard to erroneous opinions, we must still use patient persuasion and convince people through reason. It is not permissible to attack or label people.

LIAO CHENG-CHIH STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

HK050617Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 27 Sep 78 p 1, 2 HK

[Article by Liao Cheng-chih [1675 2110 1807]: "Be Resolute To Push Foreign Language Education Forward"]

[Text] Qualified people with a knowledge of foreign languages are now urgently needed. The central authorities view this problem and clearly spell it out with great determination. To achieve the four modernizations, it is common knowledge that we must self-reliantly introduce foreign technology and advance equipment. [paragraph continues]

This requires that a large amount of foreign materials be translated to facilitate working with foreign experts, technicians and workers. However, the number of people in our country who know foreign languages is small and their standard is not high. The gap is too wide to be bridged. Another problem involves those young people who will be sent abroad for further education. According to my own experience, if they lack a rudimentary knowledge of foreign languages, they will find it difficult to pursue higher education abroad.

The standard for teaching foreign languages in our schools is not high. For example, interpreters in the United Nations are generally required to be familiar with two or three languages. Chinese interpreters working in the United Nations understand only English and Chinese, that is, two languages. To qualify as a United Nations interpreter, one must be conversant in at least English and French. Not many people in our country are familiar with more than two foreign languages. Improvement is called for and the task is quite heavy.

Some comrades have figured out that each province requires more than 20,000 teachers to teach foreign languages at the primary school level. This means that China needs over half a million foreign language teachers at this level. This program cannot be carried out effectively before 1985. Take the teaching of foreign languages in old China's missionary schools for comparative purposes. These schools then served as an instrument of imperialist aggression. I completed 11 years of primary and secondary school education in Canton and studied English from the second year. I was able to converse in simple English upon completing my primary school education. With the exception of the language class, all other middle school subjects such as algebra, geometry, physics, chemistry, history and geography were conducted in English. Thus, after graduating from Lingnan University I did not find it difficult to continue my education in Britain and the United States. In the past, university undergraduates had to choose either French or German as a second foreign language. If one already had a good knowledge of a first foreign language, he did not find it difficult to learn the other foreign language. This was applicable in the past; it may be of some use to us today.

In short, it is impossible for middle school graduates attending foreign language classes to begin learning the rudiments. To improve foreign language teaching and narrow the gap, it is necessary to train more foreign language teachers and improve educational facilities over the next 2 or 3 years. For instance, Chinese should not be used in conducting foreign language classes. When I was in Germany, German language classes for beginners, intermediate and advanced students were conducted at 2-month intervals for each course. Only German was used to teach lessons 4 times a week, each lasting 2 hours. As a result, a beginner was able to attend classes conducted in German in 6 months. If one was ambitious, he could apply for permission to take a special certificate course. After completing this course in 8 months, he was recognized as a qualified German language teacher in any part of the world. Whether this is also applicable in our country is a question of teaching methods. I believe it is.

As another example, I am skeptical about the teaching methods used in some foreign language schools which emphasize comprehension rather than speaking. Foreign language teaching should start in primary schools in large and medium-size cities at first. It is too late to start in middle schools. To solve this problem, we must begin with third-year primary school students. If you add 3 years in primary school, 6 in middle school and another 4 in college, 13 years altogether are required. This is the only way to solve the problem. Thus, let us have a 14-year plan. Since all primary schools are not able to follow this schedule, we can selectively start foreign language teaching in one or two primary schools in a medium-size city and then make it a required subject in middle schools. With this as a good start, foreign language students can then complete the course in the university or abroad. This teaching method has now been used in most Japanese schools. The Japanese greatly improved their knowledge of English after setting up a number of universities offering foreign languages as a major course. We should learn from them.

I strongly favor that foreign languages be taught in primary schools in medium-size cities at first before moving on to the university level. This is the only way that foreign language institutes should be run.

The teacher shortage problem can be solved by mobilizing everyone with a knowledge of foreign languages and by inviting Overseas Chinese and foreigners to teach in primary and secondary schools. In the past, the "gang of four" imposed many restrictions on foreign language teachers. Those who had overseas relations or whose relatives had problems were not allowed to join the teaching staff. As long as they are not active counterrevolutionaries, they should be permitted to teach foreign languages. In solving this problem or part of it, the restrictions imposed by the "gang of four" should be first removed. Some teachers are old but are still useful. If there is a real shortage of foreign language teachers, foreigners should be invited to conduct classes at the senior middle school level, though not at the primary or junior middle school level. Therefore, this problem can be solved without any difficulty at all. We should be determined to allow primary and secondary school students to have a good foundation in English so they will find it easy to learn another foreign language. The Japanese now often use English to say what their own language cannot express.

To achieve the four modernizations, it is necessary to train qualified people with a knowledge of basic English learned at primary and secondary schools. To improve the teaching of foreign languages in universities as well as in primary and secondary schools, it is necessary to conduct at least some secondary school classes in foreign languages.

Graduates of foreign language schools should be familiar with at least two foreign languages, one learned in middle school and another at the university. Those with a good command of English will not find it difficult to learn French or German, while those with a good command of Spanish will find it easy to pick up Italian or Portuguese. Universities and colleges should produce large numbers of people with a good command of English and French. This will greatly benefit our diplomatic struggle, foreign visits and economic construction.

We have learned many lessons from the "gang of four's" sabotage over the past years. To improve foreign language teaching, it is necessary to completely eliminate their pernicious influence. I believe this will enable us to better appreciate the correct line of the 11th CCP Congress and to advance with big strides toward rapidly achieving the four modernizations. If we fail to learn foreign languages well, we shall not be able to achieve the four modernizations as quickly as we wish.

DOMESTICALLY PRODUCED COMPUTERS PLAY INCREASING ROLE

OWO51414Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0110 GMT 30 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 30 Sep--Domestically produced electronic computers are playing an increasingly greater role in China's scientific research, production and construction.

On the eve of National Day, this reporter visited the Computer Technology Research Institute and Computer Center of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. A technician working there, while pointing at a Chinese-produced high-speed electronic computer that was in operation, said: Electronic computers are one of the outstanding scientific and technological achievements of the 20th century. Their emergence and wide application in scientific research, production and construction are having a great impact on various aspects of life. Standing in front of a large-scale, general-purpose, integrated circuit electronic computer with a capacity of 2 million calculations per second, the technician said: Take this computer for example. No man can do the work it is now doing. It is presently calculating a geodetic surveying program that has 170,000 unknown numbers and 370,000 equations.

The technician said: Since liberation, we have built many geodetic surveying stations which are distributed from the East China Sea to the Pamirs and have compiled 28 years of geodetic surveying data. One of our objectives is to calculate the earth's center mass because all space objects must revolve around this mass. To calculate the orbit of a man-made satellite or a guided missile, we must know the position of the center mass. If this calculation is erroneous, the orbit cannot be accurately calculated. We also often use precise geodetic surveying data in our various construction projects.

Scientific and technical personnel working in the research institute and computer center also discussed the applications of Chinese-produced electronic computers in other fields. They said: The development of modern science and technology has produced many mathematical problems. For example, many problems in nuclear physics, aerodynamics research and weather and earthquake forecasting that are difficult to solve manually can now be partially solved by our electronic computers. The personnel also said: Domestically produced electronic computers have also played a great role in achieving success in the launching of China's man-made earth satellites. Electronic computers were used in designing the satellites' volume and in insuring their normal orbiting.

The scientific and technical personnel said: Chinese-produced electronic computers have been extensively applied in national economic construction. For example, using computers to design the heat exchange process in oil refining not only saves production costs but also reduces fuel consumption.

The scientific and technical personnel also cited many examples to explain how Chinese-produced electronic computers are extensively applied in various trades and occupations. In conclusion they said: China began to develop its computer science after 1956. Although China did not enter this field very long after foreign countries, the gap with foreign countries has widened because of the interference and sabotage of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and, particularly, the "gang of four." The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has proposed that science and technology must be developed on a priority basis in order to realize the four modernizations by the end of this century. Therefore, we must develop and manufacture better, high-quality computers as quickly as possible.

MASS SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTATION MOVEMENT GAINING MOMENTUM

OWO51436Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 5 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Oct (HSINHUA)--A mass scientific experiment movement is gaining new momentum in China. It follows the recent National Science Conference which put out an 8-year development programme aimed at modernizing the country's industry, agriculture, defence and science and technology.

Tens of millions of people are involved. They include scientists, specialists in various fields, engineers and technicians, teachers and students, workers and peasants. Training classes, study courses, talks and lectures on modern science are being organized in various parts of the country. Electronic computers, uses of atomic energy, genetic engineering and plant tissue culture are among the subjects most frequently covered.

In the major industrial port of Tientsin, 1.3 million people have attended these kinds of activities during the first 6 months of this year. China's leading coal mining centre at Kailuan, 100 kilometres north of Tientsin, has this year run 867 training courses for 12,300 technicians, workers and staff members.

Over 200,000 peasants in Luan Prefecture (an administrative unit of several counties) in Anhwei Province, are taking part in agricultural science studies and experiments.

Workers at a number of factories in Peking, Shanghai, Wuhan and Changsha are learning to use small electronic computers to assist with automation.

Radiation is being used successfully for breeding new seed strains and for preserving meat and vegetables. Nearly a hundred new varieties of early-ripening, high-yield strains have been bred this year through the cooperative efforts of specialists and peasant activists. They have been sown over 1,600,000 hectares. The use of radiation has been shown to keep meat and vegetables fresh longer. More workers and peasants are learning to use atomic energy in scientific experiments and production. This has been made possible through the development by Chinese research departments of two portable pieces of apparatus. One is a device for producing neutrons and the other produces radiation.

A new achievement in genetic engineering is the development of a new culture medium prepared from potato, which has helped scientists in rural communes shorten the seed breeding cycle by 4 years. The new medium was developed by peasant scientists with the help of specialists. Peasant scientists are now working on projects to find new crop varieties that are expected to surpass even the superior hybrids now in use.

Patients report that they felt much less pain during operations performed by surgeons using a new kind of scalpel to replace traditional anaesthesia. The new surgical knife uses liquid nitrogen to freeze the tissues of the flesh and was developed by surgeons with the help of cryophysicists. It is reported to have brought about a rise in the percentage of successful operations.

A network has been established by scores of Chinese research institutes, colleges, designing departments and factories to study the applications of cryogenics, cryophysics and superconducting. Meetings are constantly held to exchange new experience and report new progress.

With the development of two metallic superconductors, Chinese scientists have successfully produced a 100,000 gauss magnet. They are now looking for ways of creating a strong magnetic field with a 100,000 gauss magnetic flux within a space of several cubic metres with which to produce controlled thermonuclear reaction by using seawater as a fuel. The superconductive niobium and titanium strip and wire will also help to reduce the great loss of electric energy on transmission lines.

Scientific and technological associations scattered throughout the country are playing an important role in promoting the current movement. Many of these mass organizations have just resumed activities after a lapse of 12 years due to sabotage by Lin Piao and the gang of four. New societies of natural sciences have been set up to further scientific development. Many factories now have these organizations. They arrange regular meetings at which specialists, worker innovators, peasants, scientists and scientific administrators report on their research.

Noted scientists including Chou Pei-yuan, Hua Lo-keng, Tung Ti-chou, Chien San-chiang, Chang Wen-yu and Chen Ching-jun have toured many cities this year to guide these mass activities.

KWANGMING DAILY CALLS FOR REVIVING FINE TRADITIONAL PLAYS

HK051046Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 29 Sep 78 p 3 HK

[Article by Cheng Yen [6774 1484]: "Advance in Bigger Strides--On Reviving Fine Traditional Plays"]

[Excerpts] Since the "gang of four" was crushed, efforts to restore and develop indigenous forms of theatrical art have been undertaken by literary and art circles. Many plays and troupes that were banned and disbanded by the "gang of four", have been revived. In addition to a number of lively model operas on revolutionary themes, fine traditional plays that promote the democratic spirit are being staged. This is very encouraging.

However, the staging of traditional plays has been delayed in some localities and units. The masses are anxious to see those outstanding plays they have long missed, but some comrades simply ignore this matter. They are afraid that, if they approve of plays on the love theme, they will be accused of extolling scholars and beauties. If they approve of plays that encourage war, they fear that national unity will be affected. If they approve of plays that portray peasant uprisings, they are afraid of mishandling and thus incorrectly assessing historical figures. They avoid staging plays that portray "honest officials" because these have already been criticized.

Some comrades view model operas on contemporary revolutionary themes as a question of line, but consider traditional plays a form of art. Traditional plays, in their view, matter very little and can be staged or shelved. This is totally wrong. The staging of model operas on revolutionary themes involves the issue of orientation and line and, therefore, their promotion must capture the attention of theatrical workers so that scripting and rehearsing can be appropriately carried out. However, it is equally important to stage traditional plays. This is because the revival and staging of outstanding traditional plays will meet the pressing demands of the masses and is important for eliminating chaos and restoring order on the literature and art front. This is not a worthless matter that can be dismissed.

Some comrades fear that the staging of outstanding traditional plays will hinder the development of model operas on revolutionary themes. They believe that traditional plays and model operas are like two ends of a lever--one must be lowered to let the other one rise. This is an absolute way of looking at things. We must vigorously promote both model operas on revolutionary themes and outstanding traditional plays without trying to exclude one in favor of the other. Fine model operas and traditional plays appeal to the workers, peasants and soldiers. The promotion of model operas on revolutionary themes is a pressing issue because outstanding examples of this type of opera are very few in number. To solve this problem, we must vigorously promote model operas on revolutionary themes by adjusting the relationship between inheritance and production and by implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on literature and art instead of rejecting traditional plays. It is wrong to set outstanding traditional plays against model operas on revolutionary themes.

Some comrades also fear the the restaging of traditional plays will encourage the reappearance of monsters and demons on the stage. Fortunately, the situation of the performing arts in recent years has been basically good. Most traditional operas being staged in various localities, such as "Fifteen Strings of Cash," "Thrice Striking at the White-Bone Demon," "Women Fighters of the Yang Family" and "The Legend of the White Snake," are healthy and positive in content. The appearance of bad plays in some localities should not be cause for alarm. [paragraph continues]

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The party's clearly-defined policy on theatrical heritage is not to inherit or disavow everything that is passed on to us, but to critically inherit the democratic essentials and discard the feudal dross so as to weed through the old to let the new emerge. When the "gang of four" controlled the performing arts, we may recall that they banned all traditional operas but allowed bad stage productions to spread unchecked among certain people.

The CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua recently urged us to further liberate our thinking, be bolder, devise more measures and quicken our steps toward modernization. Further liberation of our thinking is the most important point because this applies to theatrical workers. While significant progress has been achieved in the field of drama, what has been produced is very insufficient in meeting the needs of the masses. Plays on contemporary or traditional themes must be produced in larger numbers. The best way is to take the mass line--that is, handing over the party's guidelines and policies to the masses and relying on them for the staging of outstanding traditional plays. The masses are conscientious workers and are wise. Their appreciation of party principles and policies enables them to distinguish between fragrant flowers and poisonous weeds. Once party policies are combined with the collective wisdom of the masses, many problems can be readily solved. Thus, the dramatic stage will present a more flourishing scene.

POPULAR DRAMA 'LOYAL HEARTS' PUBLISHED IN ENGLISH

OW051419Y Peking NCNA in English 1307 GMT 5 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Oct (HSINHUA)--The full text of "Loyal Hearts", the year's most successful Chinese play from among those written against the gang of four, appears in the October issue of the English language publication CHINESE LITERATURE together with a foreword by the play's author Su Shu-yang.

The play gives the history of a doctor's family in the period between the Fourth National People's Congress in January 1975 and January 9, 1976 when news of Premier Chou En-lai's death was announced. The author terms this period one "of intense grief and joy, of bewilderment and awakening, of hope and anxiety".

Su Shu-yang says in his foreword to the text: "During those stormy months, the political realities forced people to pose questions and seek the answers. I saw for myself how many party cadres, intellectuals, writers and artists were persecuted by the gang, their individual fates closely bound up with the fate of our party and our nation.

"I still remember clearly those cold winter nights after the untimely death of our beloved Premier Chou--At that time we could not even voice our sorrow! We had to bury it deep in our hearts in angry silence. I foresaw that these pent-up feelings would become seeds of fire which would one day burst out in a great conflagration; and I longed to write something to vent our people's passion and to praise our beloved Premier Chou."

The central figure in the play, the old doctor Fang Ling-hsuan, a man of great moral integrity, confronts the followers of the gang of four fearlessly and fights back when he becomes aware of their schemes. His son-in-law, motivated purely by self interest, goes with the wind, whilst giving the appearance of a man of principle, and of being a hardworking party member. The deep conflict between the two results in irreconcilable differences between the son-in-law and his wife, and between mother and daughter, and in general disruption of ties in the formerly affectionate and closely-knit family.

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"The play 'Loyal Hearts' concentrates my love and my hatred", says the author in his foreword. An amateur playwright, Su Shu-yang studied history in the China People's University and is now a teacher at the Institute of Traditional Chinese Medicine.

In a critique carried in the same issue, leading playwright Tsao Yu praises the play warmly, particularly for its successful characterization.

"I have seen this play in company with many other people, including scientists, veteran cadres and youngsters. All of us were moved to tears. I believe this is because the characters in this play touched us from different angles and taught us some thing", Tsao Yu says.

PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTATOR ON 'PERSECUTED' NINGSIA YOUTHS

OW032058Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 28 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] Persisting in the policy to eliminate counterrevolutionaries wherever found and correct mistakes whenever discovered, the Ningsia Hui autonomous regional CCP and revolutionary committees reexamined the case of the Communist Self-Study University--which was declared an active counterrevolutionary organization in a verdict in August 1970--and confirmed that the case had been wrongly judged. Recently a meeting was held in Yinchuan Municipality to exonerate and rehabilitate youths who had been cruelly persecuted in connection with this case.

The Communist Self-Study University was founded in Yunchuan in November 1969 by 13 youths who were fresh from college or high school. They wanted to study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, exchange views on what they studied, and discuss theoretical questions.

When Lin Piao and the gang of four frenziedly undermined the socialist legal system and unscrupulously trampled on the people's democratic rights, this university was attacked as a counterrevolutionary organization and active counterrevolutionary group which "flaunts the banner of studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought but actually carries out activities aimed at overthrowing the dictatorship of the proletariat in our socialist country."

Upon reading a letter about this case in March 1976, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng instructed the Ministry of Public Security to dispatch personnel to Ningsia to obtain information on this case. After preliminary investigations, the comrades from the ministry held that there was no evidence for the verdict declaring the university to be an active counterrevolutionary organization and suggested in a report to the former principal responsible person of the autonomous regional CCP committee that a reexamination be carried out. The former principal responsible person of the regional party committee accepted the suggestion, but never carried it out. After the downfall of the gang of four leading comrades in the central organs again issued instructions on this case. The regional committee immediately organized forces and, with effective assistance from the Ministry of Public Security, Supreme People's Court and State Council office in charge of settling educated youths in the countryside, conscientiously carried out a reexamination.

PEOPLE'S DAILY on 29 September published a Commentator's article on this case, entitled "The Drive of Revolutionary Youths Cannot Be Stopped." The article says:

In the heyday of Lin Piao and the gang of four, they attacked cadres and persecuted youths under various charges and fabricated a host of unjust verdicts and wrongly judged cases. The case involving the revolutionary youths is a typical example of cruel persecution by Lin Piao and the gang of four.

The article points out: A handful of counterrevolutionaries who had bitter hatred for the party and the people did appear during the Great Cultural Revolution. They should be punished according to law. However, in the course of fighting selfishness, repudiating revisionism, discussing one's thoughts, and holding heart-to-heart talks, if someone took the initiative in examining his erroneous ideas it was a manifestation of his enhanced awareness. This should not be regarded as a "malicious act." A "confession" made under duress, by torture or against one's will should not be taken as "evidence" for conviction. In sum, in handling unjust cases, wrong verdicts and framed-up cases, we must reach reasonable conclusions by distinguishing right from wrong and seeking truth from facts in the lofty spirit of being responsible to the party and the people and in the public interest.

ADDITION TO PEOPLE'S DAILY ARTICLE ON MARXISM, 'BLIND FAITH'

The following addition to the item entitled "PEOPLE'S DAILY on Marxism, Gang's Practice of 'Blind Faith'," published in the 4 October People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, page E 9, was taken from the Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese, 2 October:

Page E 12, insert new paragraph at end of last paragraph: "Holding high the banner of Chairman Mao means following Mao's teachings and doing things in accordance with scientific principles. Lin Piao and the gang of four promoted superstitions and were far from being honest. Dishonest people are doomed to fail. This is a truth history imparts on us."

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
EAST REGION

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WAN LI INSPECTS ANHWEI'S DROUGHT-STRICKEN AREAS

HK051021Y Hofei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Oct 78 HK

[Excerpts] Some responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee including Wan Li and Wang Kuang-yu recently went to Wuhu, Anching, Chihchou and Huichou prefectures to conduct investigations and studies. They inspected and directed the work in those prefectures.

The provincial CCP committee held a meeting of its Standing Committee on the morning of 30 September to study the situations in these prefectures and their tasks for the upcoming period. The meeting took a positive view of this province's previous achievements in the antidrought struggle and studied and formulated work plans for the next period. The meeting pointed out: The current overriding central task is to take exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link and succeed in combating drought, on a crash basis sowing and saving ourselves through production. All areas in this province must do well in fully planting various crops including wheat, ripe and green manure and strive to reap a bumper harvest of summer-harvest crops next year.

The meeting noted: It is true that this province has encountered a rare natural disaster this year. However, various areas in this province have resolutely implemented the instructions of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, deepened the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, readjusted and strengthened leading groups, implemented various policies and adopted active measures for combating drought, thus doing a good job in various types of work and scoring outstanding achievements in the antidrought struggle.

All areas must do well in firmly managing and reaping autumn crops and bring in every single grain. With regard to relief food, relief funds and firewood for serious disaster areas, the provincial CCP committee has made arrangements. Party committees at all levels must exhibit the spirit of showing great concern for the masses by doing well in providing disaster relief.

At present, the late autumn crop situation is generally fixed. All areas in this province should now focus their attention on autumn sowing while reaping autumn crops. They should concentrate their efforts on doing well in autumn sowing.

This year, the province's planting areas for wheat and rape are larger than in previous years and will greatly affect the output of next year's summer-harvest crops. Doing well in planting more wheat and rape, proper planting of some early-maturing crops such as barley and broad beans, and striving to reap a bumper harvest are strategic measures for recouping the losses due to this year's natural disaster, for achieving initiative and for implementing the general task for the new period in a still better way.

Areas along the Yangtze River must try their very best to draw off the water of the river for irrigation of wheat fields. Areas on both sides of the Huai River must make best use of their existing water sources to irrigate farmland and plant wheat. All big and small reservoirs which have water must use this water for autumn sowing. The area north of the Huai River must firmly grasp the work of sinking wells and completing supplementary equipment. Those areas south of the Huai River and those areas on both sides of the Yangtze River which can sink wells for combating drought must make best use of their underground water sources.

It is imperative to immediately and seriously handle those cadres who have failed to go through hardships with the masses and have affected antidrought work, autumn sowing, production and disaster relief work--particularly those units and individuals who artificially created difficulties.

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The meeting also demanded that, in arranging work, all provincial organs must focus their attention on combating drought, sowing autumn crops and saving ourselves through production. All provincial organs must educate their cadres to foster the work style of plain living, hard struggle and working in a down-to-earth way. It is imperative to overcome bad tendencies existing among some cadres including laxness and unmitigated fear.

We can surely overcome temporary difficulties and win victories in the antidrought, autumn sowing and self-preservation struggles as long as party committees at all levels continue to lead the masses in working hard.

SHANGHAI SHIPYARD TAKES MEASURES AGAINST POOR QUALITY

OW041158Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 30 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] Shanghai's Hutung shipyard on 19 September completed work on 75 items that were inspected and found in need of repair for the 25,000-ton freighter (Liuchou).

In late August the shipyard CCP committee received a letter from the crew of the freighter (Liuchou) of the (Yuangyang) Company's Shanghai branch through the Shanghai Municipal Shipbuilding Bureau. It provided substantial evidence showing the grave nature of the freighter's poor condition.

The letter shocked the shipyard party committee, which promptly distributed copies of the letter and notes that it and the municipal shipbuilding bureau attached to it among the various workshops and party organizations under its supervision. It also put up large wallposters around the shipyard displaying the letter's contents. In addition, the party committee initiated an open-door rectification campaign and mobilized all staff members and workers of the shipyard to conduct "three investigations" to see if the leadership's ideology and line were correct, if the necessary organizational measures had been carried out and if rules and regulations were sound.

The findings indicated that the deterioration in quality was caused by the leadership's ideology and work style. Under the influence of the fake left but real right revisionist line pursued by the "gang of four," the shipyard party committee disregarded product quality in the pursuit of increasing tonnage output. It paid no attention to technology and operational procedures, but went about its work blindly and haphazardly. As a result, the welding standard decreased alarmingly, and inspections to determine whether compartments were waterproof sometimes revealed as many as 100 or more leaks. Despite the poor quality of shipbuilding, the "gang of four" continued to advocate that the decision to deliver a ship should be based on political considerations and demanded that they be launched and put out for sea trials ahead of schedule. The shipyard's leadership blindly followed the orders of the "gang of four."

On 1 September, led by (Ma Chu), deputy secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Shipbuilding Bureau party committee, a group of more than 30 persons from the Hutung shipyard boarded the freighter (Liuchou) to offer their apologies to the entire crew. The group, made up of the shipyard's party secretary, director and representatives on workshops and technicians concerned, also extended their sympathy to the family members of the crew who were victims of an accident caused because of the ship's poor quality. They also listened to the comments made by the people of the Shanghai branch of the (Yuangyang) Company and the freighter crew on product quality. Their actions received the approval of the entire freighter crew.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

H 1

HONAN PLA UNITS TO COMBAT DROUGHT, SOW WHEAT

SK060439Y Cheongchow Honan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Oct 78 SK

[Text] The Political Department of the Honan Provincial Military District issued on 1 October an emergency circular calling on the PLA units of the entire military district to support the work of combating drought and sowing wheat in various localities.

The circular states: Guided by wise leader Chairman Hua's policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country well, the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four on our province's agriculture front, like all other fronts, is being carried out in depth and the situation in revolution and production is excellent. In many localities, however, because of the prolonged period of scanty rainfall and the shortage of water, the drought is fairly severe, creating great difficulties in wheat sowing and directly affecting the harvest next summer.

PLA units of the whole military district must urgently go into action and promptly plunge into the struggle to combat drought and sow wheat, so as to support socialist construction with concrete deeds and contribute to developing further the excellent situation in our province and fulfilling the general task for the new period. We must firmly grasp the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four and boldly arouse the masses to carry out deeply the "one criticism and two blows" movement.

We must, in accordance with the series of directive set forth by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, deeply expose and criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four for their crimes in practicing the fake left and real right, disrupting the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and undermining the work to grasp revolution and promote production, so as to end turmoil, further restore order and get to the bottom in righting wrongs.

We must make the PLA units fully understand that overcoming drought and doing a good job in wheat sowing bears great significance for wresting a bumper grain harvest next summer and in achieving great success in 3 years in grasping the key link to run the country well. They must consciously fight in unity with the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and rapidly bring about an upsurge in combating drought and sowing wheat.

Organizations and PLA units of the entire military district must take the initiative in maintaining contacts with localities and actively support them in manpower, material and technical force. The people's armed forces departments at various levels must consider combating drought and sowing wheat a current central task for rural militiamen and, under the unified leadership of the local party committees, arouse and lead the broad masses of militiamen to actively plunge into the antidrought struggle and bring into play their role as a main force in the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. The vast numbers of commanders and fighters and the militiamen throughout the province must promote the revolutionary spirit of working even harder in the face of serious drought, work hard and vigorously and do a solid job in combating drought and making a success of the campaign to combat drought and sow wheat in a hundred and one ways.

The circular urges party committees at all levels and political organizations to promote the fine tradition of our army, consider support for antidrought and wheat-sowing work and participation in socialist construction one of the important political tasks, strengthen leadership and grasp this task firmly and well.

I. 6 Oct 78

H 2

PRC
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

We must grasp the situation in a timely manner and actively commend the advance. Leadership at all levels must go deeply into the antidrought front to guide and participate in the work and make new contributions to serving the people in the course of closely following Chairman Hua on the new Long March.

MAO CHIH-YUNG SPEAKS AT HUNAN DENUNCIATION RALLY

HK050850Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 4 Oct 78 HK

[Summary] "On the afternoon of 4 October the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee held a denunciation rally which announced that, with the approval of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, that factional backbone element of the gang of four in Hunan had been expelled from the party, dismissed from all posts inside and outside the party, and made to labor under the masses' supervision. It also announced that the party membership of another factional backbone element of the gang of four and active counterrevolutionary had not been recognized and that he had been dismissed from all posts and arrested, now to be dealt with by law. This wise decision has reflected the common demands of the army and people in Hunan, pacified the people's wrath and greatly delighted everyone."

Over 3.5 million army men and people attended the rally or listened to a live broadcast of its proceedings. "Mao Chih-yung, Wan Ta, Liu Fu-sheng, Wang Chih-kuo, Tung Chih-wen, Tung Kuo-kuei, Lo Chiu-yueh, (Shih Hsin-shan), Tsao Wen-chu, Liu Chun-chiao, Liu Yu-o, Shih Yu-chen, Shang Tzu-chin, Hin Tzu-ming, Kung An-min, Chi Shou-liang, Liu Shih-hung, Wu Hai-ching, Wang Li-chao, (Tao Chung-ho) and (Li Ping), responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, Hunan Military District and PLA units stationed in Changsha, attended the rally." Also present were secretaries of prefectural and municipal CCP committees and responsible comrades of various fronts. Retired old cadre Chou Li also attended. Liu Fu-sheng, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, presided.

(Chang Kai-lien), deputy secretary general of the provincial CCP committee and (Tang Jui-ping), director of the provincial Public Security Bureau, made speeches of exposure and criticism at the rally. They denounced those two persons for following the gang of four, organizing bourgeois factional forces, causing chaos in Hunan and plotting to seize party and state power. Wan Ta, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, read out the decision on punishing them. The decision was implemented immediately, to the great applause of the participants.

Comrade Mao Chih-yung, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and first commissar of Hunan Military District, spoke at the rally. He said: "Volumes of evidence show that these two scoundrels were backbone elements of the gang of four's factional network. Everything they said and did completely represented the interests of the new and old bourgeoisie and the landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries and bad elements. Their perverse actions created serious losses in Hunan's socialist revolution and construction. The army and people of the province have long hated them. In accordance with the demands of the masses and with the approval of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the provincial CCP committee has severely punished that factional backbone element of the gang of four in the province and has arrested that other factional backbone element of the gang of four and active counterrevolutionary who will be dealt with by law. This is extremely correct and is what they thoroughly deserve. If we had not severely punished them, we would not have been able to pacify the people's wrath, strictly observe party discipline and state law, eliminate hidden dangers and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat."

Mao Chih-yung said: "Party policy has always extended leniency to those who make a clean breast of things and severity to those who resist. Here, we again solemnly point out to those factional backbone elements of the gang of four: Only by making a clean breast of your crimes against the party and people, making a complete break with the gang of four and being willing to repent can you receive leniency from the party and people. This is your only escape. If you cling to your reactionary stand, refuse to admit your crimes, counteract the movement, sabotage investigation and follow the road of hostility toward the masses, you will be severely dealt with by party discipline and state law.

"However, we must also point out that those who made political mistakes by getting involved in the gang of four's conspiratorial activities for usurping party and state power, including those who made serious political mistakes, must make a clean breast as soon as possible if they have not already done so, truly correct their errors, change their stand, learn their lesson, return to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and actively plunge into the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four.

"In the previous period, party committees at all levels investigated people who had problems of various kinds and required them to clearly state their problems; they also adopted certain organizational measures. This was completely necessary and correct. The great majority of those persons have now thanked the party and masses for educating and helping them. However, there is also a very small number of persons who, since they have not truly realized their mistakes, have not changed their stand and have even sought to have the verdict on their errors reversed. This is extremely wrong and intolerable. We must warn them to realize the situation and consider the overall situation. If they persist in their errors without correcting them, they will slide further and further away and, in the end, can only become the [word indistinct] of the gang of four."

Mao Chih-yung pointed out: The struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four has developed healthily in the past 2 years and won great victories. The situation is becoming better and better. Investigation work has been basically completed and we have made all kinds of very great changes. However, we should also see that the development of the movement is uneven. "Considering the province as a whole, investigation work has been basically completed, but this certainly does not mean that problems in all units have been cleared up. Although a handful of class enemies, embezzlers and speculators have been dealt blows by the masses, the class struggle remains sharp and complex. The criticism of the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and reactionary ideological system, the work of washing away their pernicious influence and doing a good job of rectification in all aspects have only just started. The tasks are still very arduous. In short, we are very far from winning complete victory in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four."

Mao Chih-yung said: We must do a good job of investigation work and review the work done in the previous stage. "With regard to certain places where the lid is still clamped down, where investigation work has not been done well, where right and wrong has not been clarified, and where the ghosts of Lin Piao and the gang of four still hover overhead, we must be resolved to strengthen leadership and adopt effective measures to rapidly solve the problems. We must sweep out all dusty corners and leave no hidden dangers behind. We must continue to conduct ideological transformation of those persons being investigated and free them from their problems, if this is possible." It is necessary to pay close attention to party policies and unite all those who can be united in order to serve the great cause of building socialism.

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H 4

PRC
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

We must fight well in the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four and integrate exposure and criticism of the gang of four with exposure and criticism of Lin Piao. After this rally, the whole province must whip up a new upsurge of exposing and criticizing Lin Piao and the gang of four.

Mao Chih-yung continued: "Unity is a major guarantee of our victory. The building of a powerful socialist, modern state requires a situation of stability and unity and great order across the land. We must realize that the present excellent situation was not easily gained. We must cherish and develop this excellent situation. On the basis of persistently exposing and criticizing Lin Piao and the gang of four and carrying out the general task for the new period, we must strengthen the unity of the whole party, the whole army, and people throughout the country. We must say and do everything that will benefit unity and refrain from saying and doing things which will not benefit it.

"Unity is a principled thing. We must persist in unity on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. We must have this common foundation. We cannot attain unity if we fail to recognize our errors, if we lack resolve to correct them and if we have no common language with the masses. Nor can we make a success of unity if we think that 'My work style has always been correct,' 'I alone am revolutionary' and 'It seems that I am more revolutionary than everyone else.' All revolutionary comrades must consider the overall situation, speak of party spirit and principles, and strengthen their sense of organization and discipline. We must completely eradicate bourgeois factionalism, spontaneously uphold the unity of the party and the revolutionary ranks and wage resolute struggles against all words and actions which harm unity."

Mao Chih-yung said: We must speed up the realization of the four modernizations, do well in implementing policies, continue to implement the relevant central documents and further arouse everyone's enthusiasm for working hard to build socialism. We must firmly grasp current agricultural and industrial work, fulfill and overfulfill our plans and lay a good foundation for next year.

HUNAN TO HOLD SCIENCE CONFERENCE IN LATE OCTOBER

HK050838Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 3 Oct 78 HK

[Hunan Provincial CCP Committee 2 October circular on holding a provincial science conference]

[Summary] "The provincial CCP committee has decided to hold a provincial science conference in late October this year in Changsha Municipality. This will be unprecedented gathering for our province's science and technology front and will have momentous significance for promoting science and technology throughout the province and for speeding up the pace of national economic development."

The tasks of the provincial science conference will be to further implement the spirit of the national science conference and, in connection with reality, deeply expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four, enhance our understanding, heighten our spirit and work hard in science. It will also review the achievements of our province in science and technology over the past 29 years, sum up and exchange experiences and cite and reward the advanced. "In accordance with the needs of building an industrial province and realizing the four socialist modernizations, it will be necessary for the conference to formulate an integrated plan for developing science and technology in the province, clearly understand the targets for catching up with and surpassing the advanced, fully mobilize the cadres, masses and scientific-technological personnel, activate all positive factors, advance toward modernization of science and technology and arduously struggle for great enhancement of scientific and cultural levels throughout the nation."

I. 6 Oct 78

H 5

PRC
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Since the National Science Conference was held last spring, party organizations at all levels throughout the province have further strengthened leadership over science and technology, determinedly grasped the three great revolutionary movements simultaneously, implemented the party's policy on intellectuals, taken part in scientific experiments, scored a number of achievements in science and technology and effectively promoted industrial and agricultural production.

"Party committees at all levels must strengthen their leadership, deeply expose and criticize the gang of four, adopt effective measures and advance the revolutionary mass movement toward modernization of science and technology in order to consolidate and develop the excellent situation on the scientific-technological front and greet the provincial science conference."

It is also necessary to promote outstanding scientific and technological personnel, conduct scientific experiments and give full play to the role of the professional personnel as the backbone elements.

"We firmly believe that, in this great advance, the intelligence and talents of people of all nationalities in the homeland of Chairman Mao are bound to be fully given play. The blossom of scientific experiment, personally watered by Chairman Hua, will certainly become even more fragrant. A brand new situation which has a thriving science and technology, continuous victories and the emergence of capable hands in large numbers is bound to appear in our province."

BRIEFS

HUNAN NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION--The Hunan branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries held a 30 September soiree to celebrate National Day. A total of 130 guests, including foreign friends, Overseas Chinese and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, were present. Shang Tzu-chin, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; Li Chao-min, vice chairman of the Changsha Municipal Revolutionary Committee; and other responsible persons of departments concerned, attended the soiree and received the guests. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Oct 78 HK]

HUNAN COMMEMORATION OF MAO POEM--On 2 October, 1,100 people from units and organs at the provincial level, medical and public health personnel and representatives of the women's federation and CYL committee of Changsha Municipality held a gathering to solemnly commemorate the 20th anniversary of Chairman Mao's brilliant poem, "Farewell to the God of Plague." Attending the gathering were Wang Chih-kuo, Tung Chih-wen and others, responsible comrades of the Hunan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees. Wang Chih-kuo, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, presided over the gathering. Tung Chih-wen, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, read out the message of congratulations from the provincial revolutionary committee to the various counties and areas which have done well in eliminating schistosomiasis. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 3 Oct 78 HK]

CANTON OVERSEAS CHINESE MEETING--The Overseas Chinese affairs offices of the Kwangtung provincial and Canton municipal revolutionary committees held a tea party for the Overseas Chinese on the morning of 29 September to mark National Day. Hsu Sheng-chou, (Mai Mu-ping), (Chen Ching-tao) and (Hsu Chuan), responsible comrades of the provincial and municipal Overseas Chinese affairs departments, attended. Hsu Sheng-chou, director of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the provincial revolutionary committee, spoke at the meeting. [Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 30 Sep 78 HK]

I. 6 Oct 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
SOUTHWEST REGION

J 1

NEW KWEICHOW FERTILIZER PLANT BUILT WITH FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY

HK050922Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Oct 78 HK

[Excerpts] The building of Chihshui natural gas chemical fertilizer plant has undergone a fierce struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and under the direct auspices of the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee and Ministry of Chemical Industry, the builders waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the gang of four, the gang's black ace generals in Kweichow and their factional cohorts. They eliminated hidden dangers, improved quality and conscientiously and carefully handled each step of the production process.

The plant's machinery was put into operation on 10 September. Following almost 20 days of operation by the machinery, the plant began to produce synthetic ammonia, with a 99.9 percent concentration, on 30 September. All workshops in the plant reported good news: They all had achieved a successful trial production. The plant thus used the newest techniques in operating imported equipment of similar models and reduced the gap between Chinese standards and advanced world standards.

Only practice can be the criterion of truth. The general task for the new period demands that this country's national economy catch up with and overtake the advanced world levels before the end of this century. In order to race against time and quicken the pace to realize the four modernizations, we must liberate our thinking and bravely import advanced foreign technology. The Chihshui natural gas chemical fertilizer plant is a plant with a complete set of imported chemical fertilizer equipment which was personally approved by great leader Chairman Mao and our respected and beloved Premier Chou. This complete set of equipment has various characteristics including big assembly units, an (independent system), a relatively easy technical process, fuller utilization of heat power, a higher level of automation and small occupation of space. A ton of synthetic ammonia produced with this equipment needs only 15 kilowatt-hours of power. However, a ton of synthetic ammonia produced by the previous equipment needed over 1,000 kilowatt-hours. This modern complete set of equipment uses natural gas as its raw material. Annually, it can produce 300,000 tons of synthetic ammonia, 480,000 tons of urea and 100,000 tons of agricultural ammonia water which are equivalent to 1 million tons of standard nitrogenous fertilizer.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE VISITORS LEAVE KUNMING--A 10-member Japanese delegation left Kunming for Canton by plane on 28 September. Having visited Peking and Nanning, the delegation arrived in Kunming on 25 September. That evening, the Yunnan branch of the Chinese Physical Culture Committee gave a reception in honor of the Japanese delegation. Chang Hai-tang, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; (Ho Ku), vice chairman of the Kunming Municipal Revolutionary Committee; (Chen Fang), chairman of the Yunnan branch of the Chinese Physical Culture Committee; and (Lin Yung-chi), deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Office of the provincial revolutionary committee attended the reception. On the evening of 27 September the delegation leader gave a return banquet. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Sep 78 HK]

I. 6 Oct 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHEAST REGION

L 1

HEILUNGKIANG OFFICIAL CALLS FOR BUMPER AUTUMN HARVEST

OW051117Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] On the evening of 28 September, the Heilungkiang provincial CCP and revolutionary committees held a provincial autumn harvest telephone meeting. Comrade Chen Lei, secretary of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, spoke at the meeting.

Comrade Chen Lei dwelled on three questions:

1. It is necessary to resolutely do well in autumn harvesting and make contributions to setting an all-time record in our province's total grain output. All rural commune members throughout the province are now jubilantly engaging in the great campaign of autumn harvesting. A high tide in the campaign is now being whipped up. We are now at a crucial juncture in a crucial season. Our task is still very arduous. Taking the province as a whole, we have not yet harvested most of the crops. Some cadres and masses, complacent with this year's bumper harvest, do not care about practicing economy when using grain. They become extravagant, arrogant and self-complacent. They fail to do well in autumn harvesting. At this crucial moment in autumn harvesting, we must not be blindly content with our achievements. We should not be careless. If we slacken our efforts even a little, a bumper year may be turned into a poor harvest and the reaping of a 100 percent harvest may become empty talk, thus causing irrevocable losses.

2. It is necessary to resolutely reap a 100 percent harvest and raise our quality of autumn harvesting to a new level. The key to success in setting an all-time total grain output record lies in raising the quality of autumn harvesting. It is necessary to bring the role of farm machinery into full play and link harvesting by machinery with manual harvesting. It is particularly necessary to speed up autumn harvesting and improve its quality on state farms by using labor, farm machinery and draft animals.

3. Leading cadres at all levels must go to the forefront to take part in and command autumn harvesting. Party committees at all levels must grasp autumn harvesting as the overwhelming central task at present in the rural areas. Anything hampering autumn harvesting must be postponed. We must not allow cadres to turn a blind eye to capitalist activities such as pilfering and looting grain. It is necessary to deal a serious blow to class enemies who instigate pilfering and looting grain, criticize capitalist tendencies on the question of grain and protect the collective economy from losses. People in all walks of life must make great efforts to support autumn harvesting. At present, the autumn harvest situation is excellent. The provincial party and revolutionary committees call on party organizations at all levels to mobilize on an emergency basis to exert all efforts for autumn harvesting, develop the revolutionary, hardworking spirit of Tachai and strive hard to set an all-time record for total grain output.

BRIEFS

HEILUNGKIANG WOMEN DELEGATES RETURN--Heilungkiang's 56 delegates to the Fourth National Women's Congress returned to Harbin by plane from Peking on 21 September. Present at the airport to welcome the delegates on their return were Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee Secretaries Li Li-an, Wang I-lun and Chen Lei; provincial CCP committee Standing Committee members Juan Yung-sheng, (Chen Mou-shih) and (Hsueh Lin-hsin); Harbin Municipal CCP Committee Deputy Secretaries Liang Yen-te and Yao Chi-jen and representatives of the people, totaling more than 700 people. The delegates were led by Chang Hsiu-chih and were warmly greeted by Li Li-an, Wang I-lun and other comrades as they alighted from the plane. [Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Sep 78 OW]

NINGSIA BUILDS NEW INDUSTRIAL AREA ALONG YELLOW RIVER

OWO51040Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 26 Sep 78 OW

[Newsletter: "A Galloping Fine Horse"]

[Excerpts] At a Chinese export commodities fair an Overseas Chinese more than 60 years old carefully studied an automatic assembly line for producing (?generator axles) built in the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region. With surprise and emotion, he said: "I was in Ningsia before liberation. My impression then was that Ningsia always had sandstorms and was desolate. I never thought that a place like that could now produce such a modern machine."

The automatic assembly line the Old Overseas Chinese saw was built in the Holan Mountain area in the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region. It tells us that this previously desolate region has now become our country's newly developed industrial area.

The Holan Mountain Range is located in the center of the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region. Its highest peak reaches more than 3,500 meters above sea level. In Mongolian, Holan means "fine horse." In the tens of hundreds of years before liberation, this fine horse at the foot of the Great Wall slept. Its rich natural resources were not tapped and, furthermore, the past reactionary ruling classes made it more desolate and dismal.

After the founding of new China, under the loving concern of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee, this sleeping fine horse--The Holan Mountain Range--woke up and began to gallop. Over the past 20 years since the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region was founded in 1958, various industries including coal mining, machine building, metallurgy, electric power, chemistry, electronics, building materials, textiles, tanning, papermaking and foodstuffs have been built successively and vigorously developed. A more than 400-li long new industrial area extending from Shihtsuisnan Municipality, a coal mining city to the north at the foot of the Great Wall, to Chungwei County on the southern border of Teng-ko-li Desert has been built. Factories, mines and other enterprises have been built in various places at the foot of the Holan Mountain Range along the Yellow River. The magnificent Chingtunghsia hydroelectric power station supplies them with strong power. New industrial cities and towns, hospitals for workers, schools for dependents, commercial areas, movie houses and theaters have emerged on once desolate sand flats.

A rich coal mine that extends eastward from the turbulent Yellow River to the grassy A-la-shan east banner grassland in the west has been opened. This mine is our country's important coal industry base in northwest China--the Holan mountain coal industry base. According to statistics, the mine presently turns out 25 times more coal than it did in 1958. The total output value of the autonomous region's machinery industry has increased about 60 to 70 times compared to the days when the autonomous region was founded.

At present, a power transmission network has been basically formed in the Holan Mountain area. The autonomous region's present daily power output is almost equal to its yearly power output 20 years ago.

SHENSI PAPER COMMENTS ON PROVINCIAL CRITICISM MOVEMENT

HKO50822Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 3 Oct 78 HK

[SHENSI DAILY editorial: "Give Free Rein to the Masses To Fight Well the Third Campaign in Exposing and Criticizing the Gang of Four"--date not given]

[Summary] The enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee has ended.

I. 6 Oct 78

M 2

PRC
NORTHWEST REGION

This was a very important meeting. "Encouraged by the relevant documents of the party Central Committee and by the instructions of leading central comrades, the meeting took exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, exposed and criticized the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and the serious crimes of that person who held very great power in Shensi and finally sided with the gang of four." The meeting was held in a spirit of rectification and brought democracy into full play. The participants were profoundly educated in the struggle between the two lines and in the party's fine traditions and work style of seeking truth from facts and following the mass line. This was a very successful meeting.

Since the gang of four was smashed, party organizations and cadres and masses in the province have unfolded the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and have also initially exposed and criticized the crimes of that person who held very great power in the province and finally sided with the gang of four and the serious errors of that former Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee. They have investigated the people and events involved in the gang of four's conspiratorial activities and also launched the "two blows" struggle. Very great achievements have been scored.

"However, we must also clearly realize that, due to interference and sabotage by the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, without exception, all fronts and fields were poisoned. The poison was very serious in some cases. It is now extremely important to completely eradicate the poison, resolutely turn chaos into order and correct the right and wrong reversed by them in ideology, theory and line. Viewing things in the light of this demand, we still have a great deal of work to do. When exposure and criticism of the gang of four was deepening, especially after the start of the third campaign, due to a passive situation caused by ineffective leadership we were hindered from carrying out the movement in greater depth."

It is essential to fully launch the masses to criticize the crimes of that person who formerly held very great power in the province and finally sided with the gang of four. By arousing the enthusiasm of the masses, we can further expose his reactionary features, settle accounts with his serious crimes and whip up an upsurge in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. [passage indistinct] That person held important positions in Shensi for 7 years. He frenziedly pushed the line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and carried out great interference and sabotage. [passage indistinct] We must correct miscarriages of justice and rehabilitate their victims. Attention must be paid to implementing the party's policies in the struggle.

At present it is necessary to implement well the spirit of this enlarged meeting of the provincial CCP committee and whip up a new upsurge of exposing and criticizing Lin Biao, the gang of four and their followers in the province. Under the correct leadership and earnest concern of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the people of the province can certainly unite as one and bring about great, rapid improvement.

BRIEFS

SINKIANG AGRICULTURAL MEETING--The Sinkiang Regional Agriculture and Forestry Bureau and the regional science committee jointly sponsored an on-the-spot meeting in Michuan County in late March to decide what types of seeds are suitable to Sinkiang's soil, set basic standards for seeds and regulate the growing, storage and supply of seeds by seed teams of production brigades. The meeting was attended by representatives of science committees and agriculture and forestry bureaus at prefectural, autonomous prefectural and county levels and representatives of seed stations and state farms. [Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW]

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